The New-York Times

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SPECIE-PAYMENTS BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE DEBATE—REMARKABLE MENTAL STATE OF MR. HAMILTON, OF MARYLAND—ATTITUDE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES TOWARD THE BILL—THE VOTE BY WHICH IT PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGNON, Dec. 22.—The bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments was passed in the Senate this evening, about 7 o'clock. Beyond the speech of Mr. Sherman, explanatory of its provisions, the debate was uninteresting, and of a discursive character, and not directed to a discussion of the merits of the bill. Mr. Sherman's speech, though brief, was clear and strong, and received the attention it deserved. Of the thirty-two Senators who voted for the bill all were Republicans except Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Mr. Schurz, Liberal. Among the names of the fourteen voting in the negative was but one Republican—Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island. Hamilton, of Maryland, made a speech in which he said several times he would cheerfully vote for the bill. He said, almost in the same breath, that he would vote for it with great reluctance, and he finally decided not to vote at all. Mr. Bayard was very angry because the Republicans were determined to pass the bill before recess, and declared he would not vote either for or against it, because he considered the subject had been "unworthily treated." Mr. Schurz wanted time to consider the bill, but would vote for it because it contained the pledge to resume specie payments, and he believed that Congress, having become committed to resumption, would have to take measures to carry out the pledge. The Democratic side of the Senate were apparently much embarrassed and even perplexed to decide what course to take. The vulnerable point of the bill and its most exposed point of attack was its failure to provide for the destruction of the redeemed legal tenders and fractional currency. This point was therefore assailed by all the hard-money Democrats, and by Mr. Schurz. Mr. Sherman took the ground that under the operation of the bill there could arise no question reissuing the redeemed currency for at least three or four years to come, and there was no need to legislate on that point now. Because he refused to express his own opinion as to whether the bill would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue, at his discretion, the redeemed currency, the Democrats assumed that it would be so construed, and Mr. Bayard called it a double-faced and a juggling measure. Mr. Stevenson said it was a bill so contrived that the inflationists would claim it as their measure and the resumptionist as theirs. He failed to give his own opinion of the effect in respect to inflation. All the inflationists among the Democrats, notably such rank and furious ones as Bogy and Merrimon, voted against the bill, showing they had no belief that it would exphnd the currency by reissue of the amount redeemed or otherwise. So far as any policy relating to the bill was developed on the Democratic side it was to seek delay, and Mr. Bayard said, there was no need of haste in passing a Finance bill before a recess. The country would not suffer by delay. There is no such double purpose in the bill as Mr. Stevenson charged. No one knows better that the bill means what its title professes than do those Republicans voting for it who were last year known as inflationists. There is some pride of opinion on the part of men who have been compelled by their own judgment to abandon positions held a year ago, and they cannot be expected to declare very loudly a wide departure from views recently entertained, even if they acknowledge such a departure to themselves. That the bill should recognize such facts and conditions was a necessity, but having grown out of an earnest, honest attempt to reconcile and harmonize differences, like the product of all such successful efforts it has grown in favor with all who participated in the party conferences, and it receives hearty support from all Republicans, and not least of all from those who made in its behalf the greatest sacrifices of personal preference.

OPPOSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS TO TAKING UP THE MEASURE BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS AND TO THE BILL WHEN TAKEN UP—THE VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following are the proceedings in the Senate to-day on the Senate Finance Committee's bill:

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments reported by the Finance Committee yesterday.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, inquired if it was the purpose of the Senator to discuss the bill to-day?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he proposed to press the bill to passage to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. SCHURZ said he found the bill on his desk this morning, and had not had time to examine it. He was anxious for a return to specie payment, but thought due time should be given for an examination of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was important that the financial question be settled, and he thought this bill ought to be passed and sent to the House of Representatives without delay.

Mr. SCHURZ said the details of this bill were of too much importance to be disposed of in a few hours.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said he hoped the bill would not be taken up till after the holidays. He thought time should be given to hear the views of the business people of the country upon it. Its provisions were not yet understood, and he would like very much to know something of public opinion on the bill.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said that under ordinary circumstances he would vote to take up this bill, but he could not do so now in face of the declaration of his colleague (Sherman) to press the passage of it to-day or to-morrow. It was a new measure, the like of which had never been seen in the Senate before, and he wished to understand what its effect would be should it become a law. He had observed in the newspapers that the bill had been considered by a majority of the Senate in caucus, and that the majority had determined to pass it. What the reasons were which induced them to come to that conclusion those of the minority would like to know. The minority had no benefit of any discussion which took place over this bill in that secret place called "caucus." The statement of his colleague (Mr. Sherman) that he intended to put the bill through, was not a statement of desire, but a statement of what is to be. There was a great difference of opinion among Republicans, as well as Democrats, upon this financial question. He hoped to see upon the statute books such a measure as would be likely to stand; one which would command the approval of the largest number of Senators and Representatives. He believed it possible to frame such a measure. What was most needed now was that a policy be settled, and the business of the country not be damaged on account of the uncertainty as to what the legislation of Congress would [illegible]. There was no disposition on the part of those on his side of the chamber to [illegible] anything like a factious opposition to the bill, but he hoped it would be allowed to lie over till after the holiday recess.

Mr. SHERMAN said his only desire was to have speedy action on the bill.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, hoped it would not be taken up now, and pressed to a final vote. Time should be given to examine its provisions carefully.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said this was a bill in which he felt a very deep interest. The bill required most serious and solemn consideration, and time should be given for it.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said he was willing that the bill should be taken up now if the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) would confine himself to the explanation of its provisions, but he could not vote to take it up with the understanding that it was to be pressed to a final vote to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was no subject of so much importance, and it should be acted upon without delay. It would be a happy Christmas gift to the people of the United States if Congress would give them now some bill which would settle the business of the country.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to take up the bill, it was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwait, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, and Tipton—18.

The bill was then read.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the bill at length, and was questioned by several members. [His speech is given in full in another column.]

Mr. THURMAN said the first and second sections of the bill were all right, but the third section he thought very weak. This was a bill of a great deal of omission and the least possible commission. For a year past there had been free banking in many portions of the country, and the consequence was that the currency had increased about $1,500,000. Pass this bill and he ventured the assertion that the increase of the National Bank currency in the next four years would not be over $10,000,000, and the retirement of greenbacks not over $8,000,000. The panic upon the country now was the result of over-trading and extravagance, until at last the bubble burst, and there came a season of retrenchment and economy. In the history of this country it was shown that the business of the country never revived in a less period than four years after a panic. Nothing but time, honesty, economy, and retrenchment would set business in motion and make the country prosperous. It could not be done by tinkering, or by bills which omitted everything and contained nothing. He offered an amendment as an additional section:

"That from and after June 30, 1875, one-twentieth part of the Customs duties shall be payable in United States legal-tender notes or in national bank notes, and after June 30, 1876, one-tenth, and after June 30, 1877, one-fifth part thereof may be paid."

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "that," in the first line, and inserting in lieu thereof a proviso that on and after July 1, 1875, duties on imports be paid in legal tender notes or coin, at the opcion of the importer. He spoke at some length in support of his amendment, and said he would vote for the bill reported from the Finance Committee, with his amendment attached to it; otherwise he would vote against the bill.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) if he would object to inserting the word "destroy" after the word "redeem" in the third section, so that it would read, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and destroy the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred millions of dollars, &c."

Mr. SHERMAN said, he had stated before, that in his opinion that question should be left to the future, and he could not consent to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD said, the honorable Senator (Mr. Sherman) had betrayed here both his embarrassment and his displeasure when such questions were asked him. He (Mr. Bayard) hoped the country would notice the answer of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, representing his party friends, here declined to allow the bill to be amended. It was well known for years past that the Treasury Department had been governed without law, in a manner, and the money redemed would be reissued unless a prohibition be inserted in the bill. He thought this a double-faced bill, and it seemed to him to be juggling with a question which ought to be a matter of honest business.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said one effect of this bill would be to ask next Congress to pass a law authorizing the reissue of the eighty per cent. redeemed. The next House of Representatives would have a Democratic majority, and he did not want his party to be in the way of temptation. [Laughter.]

The question being on Mr. Bogy's amendment to the amendment, it was rejected without a division.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 33.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to strike out 1879 as the time for return to specie payments, and to insert 1877. Rejected.

MR. HAMILTON, of Maryland, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and to insert in place thereof, "That from and after the 4th of July, A. D. 1876, nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted thereafter."

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he was opposed to the bill reported by the committee, because in voting for it he would not know whether he was voting for contraction or expansion. He was unwilling to leave it in the power of any Secretary of the Treasury to expand the currency at his pleasure. He had great faith in the honesty and good faith of the present Secretary of the Treasury, but would not leave such power in the hands of any Secretary either Republican or Democratic.

Mr. HAMILTON said he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and said it could not be withdrawn. A call for the yeas and nays upon it having been demanded—

The CHAIR, (Mr. Allison,) ruled it could be withdrawn, the yeas and nays not having been ordered. A demand was made, but the Senate did not order them. The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. CARPENTER said he desired to put in a protest upon the ruling of the Chair upon the demand for the yeas and nays. The demand had been made, and the question should have been put if the Senate would order them before the Senator from Maryland could be permitted to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would vote for the bill in spite of all its defects. He would vote for it because it contained a pledge to return to specie payments in 1879, and the members of this body voting for the bill would do all in their power to make that pledge good. He did not think all the financial ability of America was confined within the walls of this chamber, and he predicted to-day that the financial minds of the country would say that the provisions of the bill were inadequate to carry out the proposition named in its title. He thought the bill would leave the currency of the country in the same condition in which it found it. He offered no factious opposition to it. He did not think it would produce a quiet, soothing effect upon the business of the country. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) knew the bill could not be passed before the holidays, and why not let it be recommitted that some feature looking to specie resumption might be incorporated? He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to incorporate in it such provisions as are calculated to prepare the way for specie payment.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. SCHURZ then moved to amend the third section of the bill so as to provide that not less than two million dollars in legal tender notes shall be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the legal tenders so retired shall be canceled and destroyed. This was rejected by yeas 10, nays 44.

Mr. HAGER, of California, said that in his State they had gold-paying banks, and he thought the bill as it stood was an unjust discrimination against them. He therefore moved to repeal so much of the revised statutes as limited the circulation of gold banks.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the matter could be provided for in another bill. He was in favor of the amendment of the Senator from California, and would vote for it. Such a bill would soon be reported from the Finance Committee.

Mr. SARGENT said he favored the amendment of his colleague, but upon the assurance of the Chairman of the Finance Committee that a separate bill would be reported, embodying the amendment proposed, he would vote against amending this bill, and wait to obtain the repeal in the ordinary course of legislation.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 32, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Boutwell,
Carpenter,
Chandler,
Clayton,
Cragin,
Edmunds,
Fenton,
Ferry, (Mich.)
Flanagan,
Frelinghuysen,
Hamlin,
Harvey,
Howe,
Ingalls,
Logan,
Morrill, (Me.)
Morton,
Oglesby,
Patterson,
Pease,
Pratt,
Ramsey,
Sargent,
Schurz,
Scott,
Sherman,
Spencer,
Washburn,
West,
Wright.—32.

NAYS.

Bogy,
Cooper,
Davis,
Dennis,
Goldthwaite,
Hager,
Hamilton, (Texas)
Johnston,
Merrimon,
Ransom,
Sprague,
Stevenson,
Thurman,
Tipton—14.

Cameron, Morrill of Vermont, and Windom also would have voted for the bill, and were paired with Kelly, McCreery, and Norwood, who would have voted against it.

WASHINGTON.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

CREAMER ATTACKS SECRETARY ROBESON'S ADMINISTRATION—HE SAYS IT HAS BEEN CORRUPT—MR. HALE'S REPLY—A WARM DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the House today as it was reported by the Appropriations Committee. The amount appropriated in the bill is a little less than $17,000,000. During its consideration Mr. Creamer, of New-York, made a bitter personal attack on Secretary Robeson, charging that his administration of the department has been corrupt, imbecile, and contemptible, and that he is frequently seen in company with speculators and contractors whose dealings with the Navy Department are notoriously scandalous. Mr. Creamer alluded to the employment of men at the navy-yards previous to general elections, and their discharge on the day following election, and denounced the system as intended to corrupt the ballot. He was not opposed to filling the navy-yards with working men in times of great prostration like these, if there was work to be done, but reprehended the practice of bartering work for votes. He charged Secretary Robeson with putting Jerseymen in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the purpose of promoting his personal political desires for preferment. Mr. Hale, of Maine, defended the Secretary, and claimed the navy was in better condition to-day, notwithstanding constantly decreasing appropriations, than it has ever before been. In reply to the charge of filling the navy-yards with workmen before election days Mr. Hale produced figures showing the number of men employed at the Brooklyn and other navy-yards in September and October, 1874, 1873, and in 1856, when Buchanan was President. There were fewer men employed at Brooklyn in October, 1873, than in October, 1874, when there were 1,740 men, all told, on the civil list. In October, 1856, in the same yard, there were 1,638 employed, which, considering the present strength of the navy, was a greater force than that employed this year. Mr. Schumaker, of New-York, wanted the figures for 1872, and charged Mr. Hale with striving to deceive the House, which the latter pronounced false. Schumaker repeated the assertion amid much excitement in the House. Mr. Gooch said the man who had a navy-yard in his district was to be pitied, which remark produced much merriment. Mr. Chittenden made his maiden speech on this bill, opening with the sweeping remark that the Brooklyn Navy-yard had been a sink of political corruption for many years. No one inside or outside of that yard, however, had any claims on him. He then argued that the appropriations should be made specific, not leaving so much to the discretion of the Secretary. This would stop some of the abuses and enable the Government to finish work commenced two years ago at the Brooklyn and other yards, and which was now rotting on the stocks. Messrs. Burleigh, of Maine, and Luttrell, of California, spoke in the same strain. The House, beyond exhibiting a brief display of excitement, paid no attention to the declarations against the Secretary, and passed the bill without amendment. The House has now disposed of two appropriation bills, which, with the Finance bill, passed by the Senate to-day, makes an excellent record for Congress thus far, and promises that the business of the Winter shall be promptly done.

TWO INTERESTING OLD PAPERS.

On the 10th of the present month, the Senate made an order which liberates from the secret archives of the Senate two exceedingly interesting reports of 1844 and 1845. The first is a report by the late Rufus Choate on the Zollverein treaty made to the Senate in executive session, June 14, 1844, and the second is a report on the same treaty by Mr. Archer, Feb. 26, 1845. The treaty was one for reciprocity of trade, and the reports discuss the important questions raised touching the power of the Executive Department of the Government to regulate tariff rates by treaty stipulations. Mr. Choate's report is very interesting, and is an excellent specimen of his nervous style of writing.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Committee of the House on Pacific Railroads have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That no facts have been laid before the committee in support of the resolution referred to this committee by the House of Representatives on July 12, 1874, which will, in the opinion of this committee, justify them in asking for the appointment of a special committee, as asked for by such resolution.

The Chairman of the committee, Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, was instructed to report this resolution to the House, together with the report, which will be done at an early day. The determination of this case involves an inquiry into the relations existing between the Government and the company and the liabilities and obligations imposed on the company by its contract. The Central Pacific has complied with the law in regard to the construction of the road and performance of services for the Government, although the time to which its construction was limited has not yet expired. The net earnings of the road for 1873 were $8,281,649. It is estimated that the company will receive, under the law, from the Government 9,100,000 acres. Patents for nearly 350,000 acres of this amount have already been issued. Government subsidy bonds amounting to $27,853,000, including those issued to the Western Pacific, have been issued, and $9,243,000 in interest has been paid on these bonds by the Government, of which amount $1,049,000 have been repaid by transportation. Legal opinion is divided as to whether the company is required under the law to pay the interest on these bonds before maturity. Whether the company is in default in not paying the interest will depend upon a decision of the legal question as to their duties under the law. Five per cent. of the net earnings of the road is required to be turned over to the Government for payment of interest on the subsidy bonds. The company claim they are not required to pay any portion of their earnings until the road has been accepted by the Government. In order to test this point suit has been brought on the part of the United States, and is now pending. In regard to money due the road for transportation, a law was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold it, and permitting the company to go to the Court of Claims to test this action of the Secretary. The committee find first, that the evidence submitted is insufficient to enable them to determine the truth or falsity of the charges and allegations; second, if true, the committee are of opinion that the remedy already is found for all the matter complained of in the courts under existing statutes where causes are now pending.

THE TAX ON BANK CIRCULATION.

In consequence of the publication of a statement that the Committee on Banking and Currency had reported to the House favorably a bill to increase the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-fourth of one per cent. per month. Many letters have been received protesting against the proposition. The statement, however, was erroneous. The committee reported against the passage of the bill instead of in its favor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL INVITATION.

The Secretary of the Interior received to-day from the State Department copies of the official letters announcing the acceptance by the British Government of the invitation of the United States to participate in the Centennial. Lord Derby's letter to Minister Schenck is as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1874.

SIR: With reference to my letter of 25th August, I have now the honor to inform you that her Majesty's Government accept with much pleasure the invitation of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. I shall have the honor to acquaint you hereafter with the arrangements which will be made in order to carry this decision into effect. Her Majesty's Government trust that this exhibition will fully realize the objects which the Government of the United States, and the promoters of the undertaking have in view, and they do not doubt that it will tend to the further development of the important commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) DERBY.

To Gen. Schenck, &c.

A copy of the foregoing is received from Minister Schenck, and Secretary Fish is also informed of the acceptance by letter from Sir Edward Thornton, who makes use of substantially the same expressions, and says he is instructed to convey the information to Secretary Fish, with a request that the President of the United States be made acquainted with the same.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,491,903; special deposit of legal-tender notes for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,935,000; coin, including $21,440,300 in coin certificates, $16,577,233; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $154,348.

SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATIONS FOR SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY.

The following candidates for the position of Second Lieutenant in the army have been examined by the Board of Examination in this city, and, having passed satisfactory examinations, are assigned to the regiments opposite their names: James Breman, Seventeenth Infantry; Charles St. John Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry; James S. Juett, Tenth Infantry; Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles E. Mason, Thirteenth Infantry; James S. Marteller, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

THE INVESTIGATION TO BE TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK—CONDITION OF MR. IRWIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Committee on Ways and Means will soon transfer the Pacific Mail investigation to New-York, where material and evidence will be more accessible for the examination of some of the allegations. The books of the Pacific Mail Company will receive particular attention, and New-York witnesses will be heard with less expense and delay than if the committee remained here. Irwin was not able to-day, so his physicians say, to be taken before the House. It is now somewhat doubtful if a quorum will be in the city to-morrow, as leave of absence has been to-day granted fifty members, and many left without leave last night. In case he cannot be brought before the House he will not, of course, have to answer till the 5th of next month. It makes comparatively little difference, so far as the purposes of the investigation are concerned, what course is now taken with Irwin, as he has told the committee all he will. He is already making his arrangements to live under duress the remainder of the session. The committee must look to other witnesses for further developments, and there is no want of names of persons to subpœna. The Pacific Mail people have pretty much given up the hope of the continuance of the subsidy, though they would probably not make such an admission publicly.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M.—For New-England clearing and warmer weather will prevail, with south or west winds, slight changes in the barometer, and possibly light rain or snow in Northern New-England during the morning.

For the lower lake region, local rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, south or west winds, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, rising temperature, south-west or north-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	23°	23°	3:30 P. M.	32°	43°
6 A. M.	22°	25°	6 P. M.	31°	41°
9 A. M.	24°	29°	9 P. M.	30°	38°
12 M.	27°	35°	12 P. M.	28°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.......33⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......27⅛°

SAD CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—An aggravated case of malpractice has just come to light, the parties concerned being of the most respectable character. About two months ago Belle Worts left her home in Miamitown, near this city, ostensibly on a visit to her friends in Greensburg, Ind., where two weeks since her father was summoned to her death-bed. But before his arrival the body was shipped to Cincinnati, and thence to Miamitown. Dr. Hitt, who attended her, said she died of intestinal inflammation. Suspicions of foul play were aroused, but nothing was done until the funeral was progressing. While the remains were in the church the excitement increased, and the ceremonies were stopped. A jury was impaneled, and an inquest held on the spot. About midnight the examination of witnesses was concluded. The church was then cleared and a post-mortem examination made, which proved that the girl's death had been caused by malpractice. The examining physicians state that it was a bungling and brutal operation, and must have resulted in speedy death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and charging Dr. Hitt, James Collins, the girl's lover; Mrs. Little, her sister, and Charles Little, her nephew, with being accessories to the crime.

FOUR GLOUCESTER FISHING-VESSELS LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Four Gloucester fishing-vessels have been lost this season in the Grand Bank fishery, three of them with all their crews. A fifth is now given up as lost, with her crew of [illegible].

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

EXCITEMENT OVER A GARBLED AND DECEPTIVE REPORT SENT BY TELEGRAPH—THE LONDON TIMES APOLOGIZES TO ITS READERS, AND BARON REUTER APOLOGIZES TO ALL EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The *Times'* editorial says: "We have the unpleasant duty to inform our readers of our being deceived respecting President Grant's Message to Congress. Our aim is to trust as little as possible to sources of information outside of our own control, yet we thought it inconsistent with our duty to withhold from our readers knowledge which seemed properly authenticated. But it now appears that the agent of Baron Reuter deceived him, and, through him, all Europe. Instead of the bellicose language regarding Cuba attributed to the President, the New-York papers just received show a gross misrepresentation, which unless decisive steps are taken to justify in the future a confidence which has been misplaced, will make it impossible to put trust in the intelligence which may be received hereafter from the same quarter. Not one word of our report of the 7th inst. was sent to Congress. The text of the President's Message, now reproduced in our columns, shows the complete substitution of a fabricated statement for the real account."

Reuter's agency has issued a card in behalf of Baron Reuter, promising to not again violate public confidence.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO, PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, ON THE SPANISH QUESTION.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, replying to an address of certain Spanish grandees, says the monarchy alone can terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain. A majority of the people of Spain are agreed, and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish Monarchy.

GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO REMAIN AT SANTANDER AND DEMAND REDRESS FROM THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the German men-of-war Albatross and Nautilus, which were directed to withdraw from the Spanish coast, have now been ordered to remain at Santander, and to demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack upon the German brig Gustav.

GERMANY.

AN IMPERIAL EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED—THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Prince Bismarck has moved in the Federal Council that an extradition treaty be concluded with the United States, which should replace all similar treaties now existing between that country and the various German Governments.

The Imperial Commission of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Jacobi, of the Department of Commerce, President; Herren Stueve, Wedding, Kauffmann, and Holliden, of Prussia; Baron Von Nostitz-Wallwitz, the Saxon Minister at Berlin; Baron Von Spitzemberg, Minister of Wurtemburg; Dr. Kruger, the Hanseatic representative; Dr. Neidhardt, member of the Federal Council for Hesse, and Herr Reither, member of the Council for Bavaria.

DETAILS OF ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CHANCELLOR'S LIFE.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the following details of another plot against the life of Bismarck:

In September, 1873, a French Archbishop received an anonymous letter, the author of which offered to kill Bismarck for $12,000. In a second letter the writer inclosed a photograph, and gave his name and address as follows: "Duchesne Poracelet, Rue Leopold, Seraing." The Archbishop communicated these letters to the French Government, which informed Bismarck of the affair. Poncelet, who was found and identified as a workman, was watched. It was ascertained that he was preparing to go to Germany, but becoming aware of Police surveillance he relinquished his intention.

The subsequent details of the affair are not published. The photograph inclosed to the Archbishop was not of Poncelet, but of a fellow-workman, who is supposed to have been a confederate.

FRANCE.

THE PAYS NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The publication of the journal *Le Pays* has been suspended by the Government for two weeks.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE AMERICAN TRANSIT OF VENUS EXPEDITION—THE DIAMOND AND GOLD FIELDS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the United States steamer Monongahela sailed from there on the 16th of November, for the Kerguelen Islands, to embark the American party which observed the transit of Venus from that station.

The reports from the diamond and gold fields are encouraging.

VENEZUELA.

AN OBSTINATE FIGHT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND REBELS—EIGHT HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Advices from Venezuela to the 7th inst. report that a desperate battle has been fought in the Province of Barquisimento, between a force of Government troops under Gen. Marquez and a body of insurgents under Gen. Colina. The engagement lasted eighty-four hours. Between 700 and 800 men were killed and wounded on both sides. Both parties claim a victory.

CUBA.

THE DIARIO ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The *Diario*, commenting on President Grant's Message, warmly commends the financial recommendations, especially those which look to a return to specie payments. The *Diario* urges a postal convention between the United States and Spain which, will do away with the inconveniences to which Cuba's mail communications with Europe, principally by way of New-York, are subject.

BURNING OF THE BARK ARABELLA.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The bark Arabella, from Demerara, for Liverpool, with sugar and rum, which put into St. Thomas, Nov. 30, disabled, was destroyed by fire in that harbor while undergoing repairs. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

LOUISIANA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RETURNING BOARD—SLOW PROGRESS OF THE COUNT—FRAUDS ALLEGED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—In determining the election of Twitchell over Elam, in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, the Returning Board threw out the following on account of general intimidation, which gave Elam majorities: De Soto Parish, 1,040; Poll 3, Red River Parish, 76; two polls in Natchitoches Parish, 291. Total majority for Elam thrown out, 1,385, electing Twitchell by 22 majority. Mr. Cunningham, District Attorney of Natchitoches, is in the city, and avers that the affidavits on the strength of which the board excluded two polls from the parish are forgeries; that there are no such people as these affiants living in the parish.

It will be remembered that the testimony filed by the Conservatives in the case of Natchitoches was abstracted from the board room, literally stolen. On the other hand the Republicans placed forged affidavits among the papers before the board without the knowledge of the Conservative committee, and after the time allowed to file testimony. On the meeting of the board yesterday morning Mr. Zacharie called attention to these facts. He alleged that his papers were abstracted; that evidence built upon forged affidavits was interpolated by the Republicans, and on these the board threw out polls five and six. Mr. Zacharie said that Mr. Cunningham and other gentlemen from Natchitoches were here now, and asked that their testimony be taken with regard to the forged affidavits. Gov. Wells said it was a very serious charge that Mr. Zacharie made against the board—that of abstracting testimony—but Mr. Zacharie disclaimed any intention of making a reflection against the board. Gov. Wells said the board had ample evidence before it to establish a charge of intimidation at two polls rejected, but agreed to receive the testimony of the gentlemen regarding this question, and also the matter of forged returns.

The indications are that the board will declare Dubuclet (colored), Republican, elected Treasurer. The Returning Board reconsidered its action of yesterday regarding St. Tammany Parish. The Conservatives gave notice that they would file an affidavit of Mr. Haupt, showing that Mr. Cousin, of St. Tammany, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, who was counted in on Monday by the board, came to him in the Returning Board-room and asked for the returns from his parish, stating that he had been beaten about thirty votes, and he and Col. Lowell would fix matters up. Mr. Arroyo, a member of the board, protested against the action of the Returning Board throwing out polls Nos. 5 and 6 in Natchitoches Parish, which gave the Conservatives 291 majority; also against the rejection of poll No. 3, in Red River Parish, which gave the Conservatives 76 majority; also against the action of the board in allowing all the Republican candidates 150 majority at Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish, where the ballot-box was stolen before the votes were counted.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. George Brown has returned to Ottawa from Washington, and is now the guest of the Premier.

The engineers in charge of the British Columbia section of the Pacific Railway survey have reached Ogden, United States, en route to Ottawa.

Burglars entered the premises of Jacob Reis, a grocer, of Cincinnati, Monday, and abstracted property amounting to about $1,500 in bonds, cash and jewelry.

Mayor Johnson, of Cincinnati, yesterday suspended from the office of Director of the City Workhouse Mr. Edward Kistner, who is charged with receiving a bribe.

Inquiries by the Philadelphia Police have failed in developing who the unfortunate girl was whose remains were found in a trunk at the Medical College in that city.

Sir Walter Stewart, Master of Blantyre Scotland, and Mr. Houston Boswell of the same place, have arrived at Niagara Falls, en route to San Francisco and Japan.

Mayor Cobb, of Boston, yesterday telegraphed to the Kansas Relief Committee to draw on him for $5,510, Boston's contribution for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have passed an order requesting the Mayor to extend to King Kalakaua, should he visit the city, such courtesies as may be appropriate.

Drs. Clapp and Chase, of Boston, will be tried before the Massachusetts Medical Society to-day, on charge of practicing homeopathy. Ten members have already been expelled for the same offense.

The schooner Everett Steele, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., and reports the loss of two of her crew while fishing on the Grand Banks, Dec. 8. They were in their trawls, and were swept away by a heavy sea.

Robert Bonner has purchased of Richard Peniston, of Lexington, Ky., his famous three-year-old mare, Lady Stout, paying $25,000. In the last Fall meeting at Lexington, the mare made the fastest time for three-year-olds on record there.

Henry Gallagher shot Jacob Schlegelmilch in the head yesterday morning at Mount Joy, Penn., inflicting a fatal wound. Gallagher made his escape. He is a heavy-built man, five feet eleven inches high, with dark, curly hair.

In Woonsocket, Monday evening, a well-dressed young man, helplessly intoxicated, was committed to the lock-up, and at about 10 o'clock he was found dead. From an examination of the stranger's baggage it is supposed his name was William Foxcroft.

The death sentence of Angelice Poulin, of Bathurst, N. B., has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. She was privy to the scheme of murdering her husband, for which the principal, a man named Galbain, was hanged last October.

In the case of Charles Kreutzberg, proprietor of an Anatomical Museum, arrested at Rochester, N. Y., under a statute of 1873, prohibiting obscene exhibitions, the Police Justice decided that the statute did not apply to a case wherein a scientific character was given to the exhibition by the presence of a medical lecturer. The case was dismissed.

A commission of Philadelphia physicians are now engaged in an inquiry as to the sanity of Heidenblut, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle, but the death warrant has not been issued, inasmuch as there is a strong opinion that the condemned is insane, and was so at the time of the commission of the crime.

THE GOSS CASE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—The jury in the case of A. C. Goss, indicted for perjury, which has been on trial for two weeks past, came into court this morning, and having failed to agree after being out since yesterday, were discharged. The alleged perjury was in the evidence given by Goss in the suit of Mrs. W. S. Goss against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, to recover the amount of an insurance policy on the life of her husband, Winfield S. Goss, for whose murder, in July, 1873, W. E. Udderzook was recently hanged at Westchester, Penn.

DEDICATION OF A NEW HALL IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Hitchcock Hall, in the Congregational Library building, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The dedicatory exercises took place in the presence of a large assembly which included many of the representative clergy and laity of the Congregational faith, as well as other prominent citizens. The association will immediately put in their books, comprising between 20,000 and 21,000 bound volumes, and 80,000 pamphlets. The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will [illegible] volumes.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL ASSEMBLAGE—ADDRESSES BY SENATOR CONKLING, ISAAC H. BAILEY, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, REV. DR. CHAPIN, MAYOR VANCE, AND OTHERS.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the New-England Society in this City, and the two hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, was celebrated last evening by a banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The celebration was a decided success, and surpassed even previous celebrations of a like character. All classes of society were represented. The Legislature, the Church, the Bar, the Army and Navy, and the mercantile community all sent distinguished representatives, and in point of oratory the speeches delivered were far beyond the average of after-dinner speeches. The large room in which the banquet took place was profusely decorated by the flags of all nations, and the President's table was embellished with artistically-wrought coats of arms in confectionery of the six New-England States, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut. The centre tables contained the usual representations of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, executed in Delmonico's best style.

At seven o'clock over two hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down to dinner, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, the President of the Society, presiding. On his right were Senator Conkling, Gen. Horace Porter, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Hon. William T. Davis, President of the New-England Society, Mass.; James Brand, Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society, and Chauncey N. Depew. On his left were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Hancock, Mayor Vance, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Henry E. Bellew, President of St. George's Society; Augustine R. Macdonough, President of St. Nicholas Society, and Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin. Invitations were sent to the following distinguished gentlemen, who sent apologies regretting their inability to be present: Gen. Grant, President of the United States, Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell, Secretary Bristow, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Governor of Maine; Hon. J. A. Weston, Governor of New-Hampshire; Hon. J. Peck, Governor of Vermont; Hon. Thomas Talbott, Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Henry Howard, Governor of Rhode Island; Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut; Admiral Rowan, Hon. William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, Gov. Dix, Gov. elect Tilden, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. George W. Curtis, and others. After the cloth had been removed, the President made an appropriate address, in which he made pointed allusion to the necessity of improving the quality of the currency, and to the fact that there was but one New-Englander who had raised his voice in favor of repudiation—or, at least, in favor of a paper currency, but the shoemakers of Essex gave him notice that they did not want him any longer. In conclusion, the President gave the first toast, "The Day We Celebrate," which was responded to by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his usual happy style. He gave a brief historical sketch of the Puritans and said that they represented the best men of all parties in England. Senator Conkling responded to the toast of "The State of New-York," Mayor Vance to "The City of New-York," Mayor Hunter, to "The City of Brooklyn;" Rev. Dr. Chapin, to "Education;" Gen. Hancock, to "The Army and Navy;" Hon. William T. Davis, to "The New England Society of Plymouth," and Gen. H. Porter, to "Our Citizen Soldiers."

Among those present were:

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Senator Roscoe Conkling, Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, United States Army; Rev. Dr. Chapin, Hon. William T. Davis, Henry E. Pellew, James Branch, Chauncey Depew, Joseph H. Choate, Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Alderman Billings, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Major-Gen. Hancock, U. S. A.; Mayor Vance, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, Augustus R. McDonough, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mayor-elect Wickham, Hon. William A. Darling, Hon. Salem H. Wales, District Attorney George Bliss, Jackson S. Schultz, Charles L. Landon, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, James C. Carter, District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Gen. Webb, Henry F. Spaulding, L. P. Morton, Wm. H. Fogg, John Sloane, Ex-Judge John H. White, Judge Shipman, R. S. Gifford, Dorman B. Eaton, Henry Parker, C. C. Waite, District Attorney Winslow, Assistant District Attorney Lyons, Edmund Coffin, John S. Southworth, Samuel D. Babcock, Josiah M. Fisk, J. M. Bundy, Judge George H. Fellows, J. Quincy Ward, William B. Kendall, William H. Lee, D. H. Appleton, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Col. Frank E. Howe, Collector Arthur, Amos F. Larned, Henry D. Beecher, Gen. Tremain, Elihu Root, Dr. J. E. Janvrin, William Borden, Daniel F. Appleton, Howard Potter, Sinclair Tousey, Col. A. G. Brown, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Henry M. Cleveland, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Dr. Everett Herrick, Henry Hills, H. B. Hubbard, L. B. Wyman, Rufus F. Andrews.

Below will be found a full report of the proceedings.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BAILEY.

The cloth having been removed, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the society, rose and said:

FELLOW MEMBERS: The tenderest memories cluster around this great anniversary. It carries our hearts and thoughts back to the scenes of childhood; to the humble roof under which we were born; to the gentle, loving mother, whose care of us, exacting as we made it, seemed to be inspired by an affection so boundless that it never caused her fatigue of body or sadness of mind; to the rural meeting-house, in whose pews, with the hardest of perpendicular backs, we tried to keep awake during the interminable divisions of a sermon typical in its length of the eternity the preacher bade us prepare for; of the district school-house, where we were made unhappy over words we were too nervous to spell, and sums we were too stupid to work out, and of that eventful later day, when we started off to seek our fortunes; there was not much packing to do; the best things we took with us were the maternal blessing and a Bible with her dear name inscribed upon the fly-leaf, which was the reason why we perused that page much more frequently and intently than any other in the book.

The glory of New-England springs from the traditions of the Mayflower and the immortal rock of Plymouth; from the courage and virtue of our Puritan sires; from the civil polity in which was the germ of the mighty Republic we behold to-day. But the poetry, the sentiment of New-England is linked with her sacred firesides and her sainted mothers.

I must not forget in the enthusiasm of this brilliant scene, to make my acknowledgments for your partiality in re-electing me to the Presidency. I have no fear that any of my fellow-members will imitate a bad example which has been set in political circles by asking me my intentions respecting a third term. I am sure you all have too much self-respect, too high a sense of propriety, to practice so gross an impertinence. At the same time I may as well declare that there are no circumstances under which I could be persuaded to open my lips on the subject.

It has generally been the custom of your presiding officer to allude to and comment upon the more notable events of the current year. There are some reasons why I feel disposed to avoid this summary for once. The public mind has of late been much more engrossed in speculative than in material themes. The Presidential succession, pedestrianism, German diplomacy, and Papal infallibility are subjects of such stupendous gravity than they have quite superseded the more trivial topics of finance, revenue laws, and domestic government. Occasionally a voice of counsel or entreaty lifts itself above the din of the hour, pleading for a currency that is redeemable, but it finds no echo in the popular heart, and is quickly silenced.

This state of things, however much it may stimulate the intellectual growth of a nation and raise it above all considerations of worldly gain, does not tend to increase its substance. Perhaps when we begin to realize this fact clearly we shall tackle the problem with true New-England thrift, and set about making money a more reliable measure of value by improving its quality rather than by adding to its quantity, and by directing labor into such productive channels as to secure to it adequate remuneration. Meantime we may gather hope and cheer from the enjoyment of undisturbed peace and the treasures of a bountiful soil. Of one thing we New-Englanders may be proud. Only one man among us has ever had the hardihood to advocate that insidious form of repudiation which was thinly disguised in the proposition to redeem greenbacks with greenbacks, and the fishermen of Cape Ann, and the shoemakers of Essex, have recently declared that he shall no longer represent the old Bay State in the Congress of the United States. And all the people say, Amen.

It may savor of egotism to recount to you the toils and sacrifices which I have endured for your sake, but a proper regard for historical precision seems to render it imperative. "In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils by the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness," I have borne aloft the pure banner of the pilgrims to strengthen the weak, comfort the sorrowing, and reclaim the erring.

The annual missionary tour among the representatives of the various nationalities in the city, has been faithfully performed. First in order came the Irishmen. They were visited on an occasion when the metropolis had, in accordance with an annual custom, been surrendered to their absolute control. Alone and unarmed, I went into their presence. I am constrained to admit that I was hospitably received, and the conference was conducted throughout with perfect courtesy and good will. There is no doubt but they entertain peculiar views respecting their rights and immunities, within the limits of Manhattan Island. They are naturally intolerant of foreigners, and the Yankees are objects of their especial dislike. But in spite of all that, they were perfectly civil. It is evident that their intercourse with our society has softened their asperities. Indeed, their President, whom you are accustomed to meet here, is a great deal more belligerent toward us than any other man among them. If it were possible to compass his conversion, I should feel entire confidence that our future relations with the sons of St. Patrick would be increasingly amicable and gratifying.

St. George has a spice of the dragon in him, I dare say, but the claws of the British lion are gloved in velvet on the 23d of April. The old scores are of small account. The lapse of time has virtually settled them. The New-Englanders are not so averse to stamps as they were in the days of the Revolution, and have no such inordinate partiality for "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," that it requires all the water in Boston harbor to make a drawing large enough for a single tea party. The little unpleasantness of 1812—about which I am sorry Gov. Dix is not here to treat you to some personal reminiscences—has been well-nigh forgotten on this side of the ocean, because we have done so many grander things since, and on the other, because our English cousins remember only victories in arms, and they have no transatlantic recollections of that kind. There was a critical moment not long ago when our friendly relations were threatened with disturbance. That was at the time when our "little bill" was unrolled before the astonished eyes of the statesmen of Downing Street. I forget now how many millions of billions or trillions it footed up, but it gave her Majesty's Government an awful scare. This Society came to the rescue and cleared away the difficulty. I am not aware whether there is any record of this bit of history in the archives of the State Department. Very likely not. Modest merit does not blazon itself. But the simple truth is that Sir Edward Thornton came on from Washington and held an interview with us beneath this very roof, then as now, under the proprietorship of our estimable friend Mr. Delmonico. We explained to him that it was the invariable custom of the Yankees to make a bill large enough to admit of a prodigious discount for cash. He instantly telegraphed this valuable information to his Government and the Geneva arbitration was promptly resumed. When the negotiations terminated by the award of $15,000,000 the St. George's Society was highly gratified. A great many of its members are engaged in ocean steam navigation, and they said that Congress had given them so complete a monopoly of that trade that they could better afford to pay the damage out of their own pockets than to lose so lucrative a business. Since that time the interchange of visits between the two societies has been characterized by unwonted cordiality, as might be expected when two parties meet after a bargain in which each thinks he got the better of the other.

It is a pleasure rather than a hardship to sit at the festive board of the Scotchmen. And it is instructive, too. Here are a people surpassing all others in thrift and acquisitiveness, and yet who cherish a love of God and of their native land worthy of all emulation. Every man among them is perfectly familiar with the deeds of the warriors, and the songs of the poets of his Caledonian home. They have no ear for modern music on St. Andrew's Day, but respond to the sweet tones of the melodious bagpipe with patriotic ardor. Delmonico tempts their appetites with his choicest viands, but they have little relish for anything except their national haggis, several huge mountains of which steaming, with delicious fragrance, are borne in on the shoulders of stalwart men, amid the cheers of the expectant assemblage.

The missionary pilgrimage ends with the Knickerbockers. Our efforts to placate this proud race have met with indifferent success. They take no great pains to conceal their opinion that it would have been better if we had staid at home as they did. They mistake the grand spirit of philanthropy which fills the soul of every New-Englander with an irrepressible desire to improve the condition of his fellow-man, irrespective of his own comfort or convenience, for a species of intermeddling with the affairs of other people. This singular misapprehension is the base of all their antipathies. They have a very imperfect conception of the geography, climate, soil, and productions of New-England, and of the characteristics of the inhabitants. The few of them who have traveled eastward speak slightingly of Bunker Hill Monument, and disparage the White Mountains. If they were not so wrapped up in their own conceit there would be some hope of their reclamation. They are as exclusive as the Chinese, as dogmatical as the English, as choleric as the Irish, and as clannish as the Scotch. And yet these defects are redeemed by many admirable qualities. They are sturdily honest and inflexibly just. If they had retained their power on the island the march of improvement might not have got beyond Greenwich Village and Corlears Hook, but our taxes would have been lighter and our debt smaller. There are reasons enough why we should make common cause with them in promoting the welfare of the municipality which was their inheritance and pride. Our own fealty to the City of our adoption is not weakened because of the love we bear to the land of our nativity. The principles of New-England taking root in the soil of New-York ought to bring forth the best fruits of enlightenment in the maxims and practices of self-government.

But, gentlemen, I refrain from a further recital of the doings of my first year's administration. We have honored guests here to whom this occasion more appropriately belongs. I regret that the presence of Majesty at the national capital has deprived us of the pleasure of welcoming President Grant at our festival. "There's a divinity doth hedge a King," which renders it imperative for the Chief Magistrate of the nation to forego mere personal enjoyment, while so august a visitor remains at the seat of Government.

I will ask you now to charge bumpers in honor of the first regular toast, "The day we celebrate."

THE TOASTS.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Responded to by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Day We Celebrate, and the Heroes Who Made it Glorious.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas? the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They've left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God.

GENTLEMEN: It has been my lot, both in political campaigns and in pursuing my duty in England during the time of the war, to meet with a great many unruly and noisy assemblages, but I will do your Yankee blood the justice to say that you do as much noise for a few men as any assemblage I ever beheld. [Laughter.] I think that the old Puritans of New-England were especially fortunate in this, that they were born at that time—they were born in the days in which they were. It does not seem to me that Providence thinks it safe to trust a great deal to any one man, and by consequence there are very few men that can afford to be inspected alone; what they are the magnitude of their own nature and their own soul-power has made them. Most men are strong, as mills are by reason of the stream that moves their wheel, and it is the age in which men live, and the great principles which possess them and move them, that determine their magnitude, and therefore it is no small good fortune to be born at a time when great questions are up and when men become possessed of the spirit of their own age. Nothing makes a hero so much a hero as worthily to represent the feelings, purposes, and necessities of the times in which he lives. We make great mistakes in supposing that such and such men lead communities. Communities mold men and press them forward to be their representatives and their mouthpieces, and the things that are most eloquent and most wise are concentrated in a single [illegible] by him, but they are the [illegible] of a race and of an age, and [illegible]. Now the Puritan was born [illegible]—there have been Puritans in all ages of the world and in all nations. Who ever undertakes to make wrong right is a Puritan, and there have been struggles of this kind going on, I suppose, since the days that Abraham walked on Oriental plains. It was the good fortune of the Puritans, our ancestors, to live at a time when the world was so far advanced in civilization, in humanity, in religion, in the sciences of human right, that the questions that they were born to discuss and to settle were in the last degree of importance. They were fundamental to every interest known to humanity. Just at their times there was an attempt made to do two impossible things, which attempt has not yet been given up, and will not be so long as men love power. There was an attempt made on a broad scale to produce uniformity among men—a thing which God Almighty could never do, never has done, never will do—uniformity, a thing that never can happen until there is substantial unity—when crowned heads and when mitred officers said men shall think alike, believe alike, and thinking and believing alike, they shall repress thought and emotion in the same way—two monstrous impossibilities were propounded through those two miserable tunnels through which no man could pass and be a man it was attempted to press the whole Anglo-Saxon nation. The attempt was, of course, itself a cruelty, an outrage, made, too, at a time when morals were very low—when nothing flourished but arrogance and pride and all the forms of oppression. It was resisted with might and main by the whole noble band of Puritans. Let us not suppose that the word "Puritan" means simply that which we understand it to mean in New-England. It was not a sect; it belonged to no sect; it was not a word that belonged to the Presbyterians, nor that meant the independence of anything. Puritanism began in the Church of England, in the reformed Roman Church it began, and it was the term of all those men that insisted upon it that there should be reformation of morals, of manners, of governments, of everything that pertains to humanity; and in the beginning the Puritans represented a party in not simply the State but in the Church and in all churches. With resistance to authority came cruelty, and the oppressions which the Puritans suffered for the sake of compelling them to uniformity I need not rehearse in your presence. But this was the outcome of this endeavor. The Puritans represented the best spirits in the nobility of England, the best statesmen in the court of Elizabeth, the best men of education that existed during the time of the first James. They were not the meagre, scrawny, ignorant, vulgar men that caricature has represented them. They were the best men of all parties and of two successive reigns, and of culture, of genteel manners, of virtue, of refinement, that has seldom been equaled among so many men in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. [Applause.] In this endeavor to put them down came, step by step, discoveries. In order to resist the oppression of the State they were obliged to defend more and more nearly the rights of the citizen. Instead of attempting to resist the rights of ecclesiastical governments, they were obliged to discuss the question of conscience, of liberty of conscience and its rights. They went a certain ways along in this discussion. Now, you must not confound the Puritan with a pilgrim. We praise the Puritans—we have some right and title in them—but to-night we don't celebrate Puritanism, only the Puritans. We are here to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, and who are they? They were Puritans; but all Puritans were not pilgrims. They bore the same relation to Puritanism in England that cream does to milk. [Laughter and applause.]

They were the first men that in England declared the right of the individual as against both Church and State. They were the first men that not only claimed for themselves the right of free thinking and of free conscience, but they were the first men that declared that others might think differently from them and have a conscience different from them, and yet be respected and free. The remarkable thing about the Pilgrims was that they did not represent the learning nor the gentility of England. Sprung originally from a village whose very name has not yet collected those associations that make it beautiful—from Scrooby, and Bawtry, and Austerfield—companies of plain farmers, sturdy men, having but three or four men of any culture to lead them—it was from these mechanics and farmers that the Pilgrims sprang and went abroad after suffering many persecutions, to find in Leyden a resting place for the soles of their feet, carrying there the most precious elements of those truths which have created this Republic. These men were men of toleration; they were men of peacefulness and of true cordiality among themselves; they were men that cultivated not fractiousness and controversy, but love and good-fellowship. And, by the way, I may say that on the evening on which they embarked in the Speedwell from Leyden—for they had to meet the Mayflower and sail with her—it is stated, I think, in White's *Memorial* that a very great feast was given to them on that evening, and the unction with which the narrator speaks of the joy which they had in that feast and festival should take away all prejudice from those who find fault with us for assembling within these walls to-night. For we are sprung from men whose last act on a foreign shore was good feeding. [Laughter.] They settled in Plymouth, and the colony at Plymouth long time maintained its separateness, and Plymouth was the colony where there was never any persecution, where there was no witchcraft that was punishable, where, more than anywhere else, freedom of conscience, freedom of men under civil governments, were not only preached but practiced, and the leaven of their beliefs went out afterward into all the colony, for when the Massachusetts Bay colony came over they brought genuine Puritans, but not of the same advanced stripe as the Pilgrims had been, who held the beliefs and the doctrines that any man may worship God as he pleases, with no church of authority, and no such thing as Church and State knit indissolubly together, but with the doctrine that every church is a spiritual union of men who believe themselves qualified by an in dwelling spirit. With these men, standing on Plymouth Rock, began that career of truth which I trust will never end, but will yet take possession of all the nations of the earth, as it has so largely of this nation. Look back at these men, whether Puritan or Pilgrim, that arrayed themselves against the powers that were in that age! It has been said that these were men of no culture, no taste, no sense of beauty. Gentlemen, in regard to the great body of the Puritans in England, in no respect is this true. In regard to one part of them, namely, those that determined that there should be a reformation of vestments and of ceremonies, and of the ordinances of the State Church, this was in some sense true. But we have but just emerged from a conflict in which the difference between one piece of bunting and another was considered sufficient to rouse the whole nation. Men say "What is the difference between a surplice and no surplice? How can men make a stand on so contemptible a point as whether men should worship in one way or another?" But the surplice may represent a principle, just as a flag may represent a cause or a country, and men are honored to-day for laying down their lives for the Stars and Stripes. And why? For the sentiment it carried with it. These Puritans lived in an age of the world when vestments and ordinances did not mean things, but principles, and they conveyed the idea of principles. Beauty itself, music, sculpture, painting, and the fine arts had been so long a time in Egypt that they were Egyptian; they were redolent of oppression; they conveyed to the minds of men the great plague of mankind—ideas of wrong under which the Puritans had suffered to the last degree, and so they put beauty in quarantine—that is all—[laughter and applause]—until the plague was out of its garments, and then it should be allowed to come back again. And in England it has come, and in New-England it is coming back. In the early days of our fathers coming over to New-England, poor, almost vomited out of the poor-houses of England, to subdue the wilderness, where there was no capital, with everything to be created, and with no instrument but faith in himself and trust in God to create it, what chance had they for beauty? What chance for anything except modes of livelihood. And by that very token, our forefathers were sensible men—not enthusiasts that came here to build airy castles, but men knowing that if men do not live by bread alone they still cannot live without bread. So they went to work, and ever since New-England has given to the world a faithful transcript of the example of her first settlers. She has worked first and created material conditions of life, knowing that all conditions of spirituality, or ethical excellence, or æsthetical refinement, must stand on the ground of substance, and so New-England has always been substantial. They had the promise of the life to come. They did not ask any promise of the life that now is, but they took it.

That which is true to-day of New-England was just as true the first year of her existence—the time of our forefathers' immigration. Their whole career was that of plain, sober men, who came here to escape persecution, and knowing the conditions on which they must arrive, accepting those conditions with manly faith, and working out their salvation with fear and trembling, but working out their livelihood in the same way. Now, in instituting this Republic, I do not suppose they had any of those visions they have been credited with. I find in their writings that they came here for the salvation of their children from foreign tyranny; that they came here that they might worship God as they pleased; and in order that the spirit of insubordination might not gain ground among them they made an agreement that they were to be governed by laws that were to be made; and that is all. I do not suppose that they had any idea of the confederate republic that was to rise on these shores. My own impression is that they never looked 250 miles on this continent after they landed here. I know they have been called men who have lived before their age, but I believe they had the distinct and peculiar characteristic of understanding the age they lived in. Men that live before their age are like those great tall men seven feet high, who live so far above their fellow-men that they have no common sense with their fellow-men. But the Puritans knew the work that belonged to them in the first place, and that work they did. It was only by little and little that that work was unfolded from their teachings. The magnitude of their principles arose not from what they were, for the great mass of them were plain men; not by reason of any extraordinary leaders among them; not by reason of any genius that overlooked and threw his light over that time—for there is not one that I can recall that had any such genius; but because, although they were common men—and that was the distinctive characteristic of their times—they accepted the rights of the common people. That principle is more important than any [illegible], any philosophy, any theology, or anything [illegible] is human life—in a word, to make the masses of [illegible] that which God [illegible] to be. [Applause.] The old Roman society—it was the Hebrew before, for it was Oriental—was that the unit of the human society was the family. The father, therefore, owned his wife. As the head of the family in fact he owned all, and he was responsible for all the bad conduct of all the other members of the family. This was the Roman society. But in the society with which we are now dealing every man is responsible for himself only, and out of that principle arose the most momentous results. The State was the thing which they were striving for. It was to build an empire, and to build a Church that should extend over it all. The elements that were to go into it were individual men and women. Every individual man stood before God a king, and he was in need of no mediator save God. He was in need of no priestly officers to direct him. He had in himself the power over all these things and rights as against the civil law, and as against the monarch—rights that God alone could take away, and which no other authority should take away. [Applause.] The individual was in this way made to serve society. So now there is hope for mankind, not for those alone who wear crowns, not for those alone who live in fine palaces and wear fine raiment, but for the poor and ignorant men, the most base slave on earth who is still a man. [Applause.] Therefore out of that birth of a new set of principles there was breathed forth a new life for the world. These men, in commencing this vast work, knew not what they were doing. When each individual in a State is a power independent and sacred beyond the touch of the sovereign except within the sphere of rights, then no State can afford to neglect the rights of each individual. The common schools were established not for the rich, but for the common people. Among the earliest enactments of the State of Massachusetts, in 1641, I believe, within ten or twelve years, at all events, of the settlement of the Massachusetts colony, common schools were ordained by the Legislature. Long before Frederic of Prussia thought of compulsory education, and before it had ever been carried out in that country, old Connecticut of blessed memory [applause]—no doubt it was a great compliment to me to be born there—among her earliest legislative enactments was one for general education, declaring, in effect, that the State could not endure the results of ignorance in her citizens, and that, therefore, every citizen should educate his children.

Compulsory education was born in that little State; she made something besides nutmegs. She made the noblest thing that was ever turned out; she made men; she made them on purpose by a little domestic manufacture. [Laughter.] But once made they were turned into the common schools and into the church; they were sent to college and developed to their plenary power. Now, out of this attempt to give to every individual citizen his full self, then to augment that self, came the doctrine that that State is the safest which has most power at the bottom. The old notion was that the great under-class were animals, and all the terms of ignominy and condemnation have been continually put on the crowd, on the mob, on the vulgar, the horde, the rabble, and even down to as late a period as the English poet Cowper's time. English poetry is not for the English common people. And all literature is full, even under our own immediate memory, of condemnation, and devoid of sympathy for the great common class, and there must be a strong element, a sovereign and an aristocracy and power in the hands of those that rule them. Our fathers turned this bottom-side up, and said the way to make a State strong is to make the bottom strong. Make the common people strong; educate at the bottom and you will advance all the rest of the way up. The old aristocratic idea was to build continually on the upper stories, but the old Puritans said, build up the bottom, and as the bottom rises the top will also become elevated. And so this fundamental idea, working through the Church and common schools, worked its way into our political economy, and the democracy of America sprang from those fundamental ideas of the Pilgrims and Puritans of New-England. What is the relation of these ideas to New-England? I need not tell you—you are the answers.

I need not tell you the prosperity of New-England, because you know it, and it would be futile, but I have this to say, that if any other stock had been put in New-England except that money-making, money-saving, money-pitching Yankee stock, it would have died out and been put on the burial hill of Plymouth in the first year. It needed men of their indomitableness to create out of the conditions under which they were placed, but they did create. Moses was not the only man that smote the rock who found water gushing out. He was not the only man who made manna fall in the wilderness. There was a province wrought out of the wilderness by the industry and the ingenuity of the Pilgrim and the Puritan; and though they say that the Yankees are mean, it is not those, I think, who have had a conflict with them that say so. As long as Yankees stay at home and their adversaries stay afar off and talk, you can draw their portraits as you please, but when you take their measure at Antietam and Gettysburg, they give credit at last to Yankee pluck, and power, and courage. No, New-England is the garden of America. It is the source of our best American ideas. If you will read the letters of old Sam Adams, one of the noblest of all the Adamses—indeed, Adam never had a better posterity than that Adam—their very name shows that they are thoroughbred, and run back to the very first man, and the way in which they continue to propagate men shows that they mean to go on down to the last man—if, I say, you will read the letters of Sam Adams, you shall shall find that Virginia was not the source of the constructive ideas of our Constitution and of our policy immediately consequent upon the war. It was to New-England that the statesmen of Virginia wrote, and it was from New-England statesmen that they derived those principles and the machinery of politics by which the nation was organized as a Federal Republic. And let me tell you, gentlemen, that of all machines—and there are a great many and very wonderful ones, machines so wonderful that one might say on looking at them, "That machine ought to vote, so intelligent does it seem"—but after all, of all machines there are none like political machines. I should like to know how much a teaspoonful of powder laid on the ground, and touched off, would amount to, but a puff of smoke. But confine it in a gun-barrel, and what does it amount to? Power. And the love of liberty, what is that? Mere uncompressed steam, mere gas exploded in the air. Everybody loves liberty; my cat and my dog love it; every human being loves it. But how to organize liberty, what political machine can be invented that shall work satisfactorily? That has been a question not so easily settled. It was tried in Greece, and failed; it was tried in Mediæval Europe and failed; and all the instruments by which political ideas expended themselves have been failures. It was our fathers that invented political machines that worked, that maintained liberty, augmented power in the individual man, and made the State from age to age larger, stronger, and safer. The invention of the political ideas, or rather of those political institutions by which liberty has expressed itself in America, is the crowning glory of those men whose memories we celebrate. I may say one word without trenching on the late unpleasantness. It is supposed that the doctrine of States' rights is born of the South. Gentlemen, New-England was the most jealous creature of each of the other colonies. Coming from the other side, where everything interfered with their liberty, they were more jealous of their individual liberties, and of their town liberties and colonial liberties, than any State has since been of theirs. It was a most difficult thing, even in face of an Indian or foreign war, to bring together the first three colonies, the Plymouth, the Massachusetts, and the Connecticut, in the loosest form of confederation, so fearful were they of each other, so precious was that deposit of liberty, town and State liberty, among them. And when, afterward they were obliged to go into confederation, the confederation was terminated by a limitation. It was not permitted to exhaust individuality, and during all the struggle for the Confederation, and during the subsequent struggle for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, New-England was the most jealous of any section of our country for the rights of the State. The distinction between State rights and State sovereignty they understood perfectly. The South believed in States' sovereignty, but the New-England people believed in States' rights—never gave them up—and it was from their jealousy that local independence became an American idea and not a provincial idea of Old England. She breathed out an idea of the jealous guarding of local and States' rights. She has given thus an impulse in the direction of freedom of conscience that has not spent itself. Once men were permitted to believe as the Church did or suffer. Then they were suffered to believe as the orthodox sect did or suffer. The time has come when a man may believe with the Church or not believe with it—when a man may worship God according to Huxley or Tyndall, or according to Calvin, Arius or Arminius. To-day the old Puritan doctrine is just as sound—no man is to suffer for his religious views—it is a matter between him and his God. [Applause.] And it is safe to say to-day that the atheist may have his conscience—the infidel may have his conscience—the heterodox may have their conscience, and not only may the sword not touch them, or confiscation, or the prison limit their liberty, but you have no right by the prejudice of a word to make them uncomfortable, or in the slightest degree harm their head or the freedom of their conscience. [Applause.] To-day the same principle that they introduced is beginning to be felt widely. Why do we see men flying by thousands and tens of thousands from foreign shores to make their home here? The Swede, the Russe, the German, the French, the Irish—yes, the Irish—all come here and come because in this land they find that the individual man is sacred, and that he has nothing to do but to unfold, and there is room enough for him—if there is not room on either side there is room enough vertically. [Laughter and applause.] So, then, it comes to pass, the great mass of under men, the coarse men, the common men, men that have not your privilege or advantage, men that in other lands are pressed down, here they bud and blossom, they are planted in the soil of liberty, where the individual is sacred. And this work is to go on. We have attempted to carry it out in reference to the sable African, and it has made a revolution, and the revolution has made a nation. [Applause.] I don't think, though, that they are safe. We have redeemed them from one thrall; but, gentlemen, when you have redeemed a man from his king and priest, and from an oppressive majority in the community, you have begun a goodly work; but he must be redeemed from himself or he is not redeemed. [Applause.] Every man has at bottom that amount of physical animalism that if he shall be permitted to hurt himself he will destroy himself. Whether this great myriad mass of men that are externally or physically emancipated have got the power to unfold that power time will show. If they can unfold that power they will stand; but if they cannot, they will fall. [Applause.] Because we are heedful of our ancestors we don't think they were men of the most extraordinary character, but they were borne in the great streams that will go down to the ends of time. They were great, because they were able to keep the currents of the ages; and that current is going on, because we have bottomed our institutions on one universal principle which will work out in every direction not only what we have anticipated, what we can now discern, but more and more to the end; and a thousand years hence they that shall gather on such occasions as this will look back and celebrate with more wonder than we do the beginnings and extraordinary development of those principles that were brought to our shores by the Pilgrims, the best part of the Pilgrims. You cannot kill these truths. Like the seed that has been enwrapped in the old mummies that have been lying for 3,000 years, take it out and it will unfold and come up again and bring forth. You may try to put these truths down, but they will seed again and again, until the whole earth shall wave with fair harvests, and God shall be made glorious in the eyes of all men, because men are made glorious, for God is never so great as when he makes greatness in those that are beneath him. [Great applause.]

The Chairman next proposed, "The President o the United States," which was responded to with cheers again and again renewed.

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Responded to by Senator Conkling.

The State of New-York.—Her boundless resources her world-wide commerce, and the steady virtue of her people will ever maintain her proud rank as the Empire State of the Union.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: The annals of this honored association, resplendent as they are with so much that is illustrious and remarkable, record no instance, to my knowledge, in which a guest at a New-England dinner ever labored under embarrassment or diffidence. Always to say, and say readily and easily, the right thing at the right time, has till now been the gift of all embraced in the lines of your almost boundless hospitality. At last selection has grown careless or perverse, and one has been bidden wanting in all that beseems the feast. This is not the worst of it. Bent on hurrying over everything dangerous to the enjoyment of the occasion, the autocrat of the table gave me timely warning to be brief. I will not tell you how little is the drop of time poured out to me. It is not half so large as to hold half my thanks for a greeting so cordial. Being thus tethered on an isthmus not wider than a hair, I was blandly and generously given an empire for a theme, and told to feel perfectly free to range over all space. This wonderful invention for contracting time, and expanding its use—a sort of intro-convertible scheme of financiering—impressed me the more because it revealed a trace of ingenuity and frugality never before suspected of one of New-England's sons. It is but just to your President, however, to acquit him of all feeling toward me in this effort to abridge the right of free speech. He acted, no doubt, strictly on the principle which led the Puritans to oppose bear-baiting; not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the people.

The toast is a State—perhaps in some respects the first Republican State in Christendom—that great Commonwealth whose interests, whose honor, and whose destiny are so dear to all of us, whether we first breathed the air of New-England or the ashes of our fathers hallow the vales of New-York. What trains of memories and hopes such a sentiment ushers in! We have no pyramids from which forty centuries look down upon us. Two centuries ago the agents of a Greenland company disputed with Hendrik Hudson whether they or he caught the first glimpse of rocks and sedges, afterward bartered for a trunk of beans—rocks and sedges ranged by wild beasts and wild men, now the home of a mighty people and the site of a world-trod city, in whose streets eighty-four languages and dialects are spoken. Three-quarters of a century ago progress had not yet made such headway as to dig a canal for drainage in this City where now the pavements of Canal street are worn by the feet of millions and trampled by a traffic conspicuous in the ledgers of the world. In the life-time of men still living, in three-quarters of the State untrodden and trackless forests, unknown lakes and rivers, and undiscovered fields and mines, were wrapt in solitudes where now temples of charity and religion and temples of mammon outglitter each other in the splendor of a wondrous civilization. A wondrous civilization, not merely because its energy has sent out the restless foot of adventure to traverse every continent, visit every island, vex every sea—not merely because of its opulence and enterprise, which for seventy years nourished the nation with ninety per cent. of the nation's revenues, and, while an income tax was gathered, poured into the Treasury, from one-eleventh of the population of the United States, one-third of the total tax. A civilization wondrous, not merely because the men it assembled and the wealth it amassed saved the nation in a conflict described by a British statesman the other day, in a speech in this City, as the greatest war of the century—he might have said in some respects the greatest war that ever shook the world. I say, saved the nation—is it too much to assert that the State of New-York could not have been spared in the war for the Union? War, in our times, is, in great part, a problem of money. Valor and devotion alone cannot equip and maintain armies, and at last the question is, who can pay, and feed, and clothe, and arm the most men. When that fact is ascertained, the fight is over. Thus, the last issues of war must be resolved by taxation, by credit, and by money; and I claim for the soldiers and seamen of New-York, and for her tax-payers and capitalists, a share in the glory, the liberty, and the nationality, which, without them, could not have been won. A civilization, wondrous, not merely because its brief career is luminous with the names of heroes, patriots, sages, statesmen and jurists, whose memorials the world will not willingly let die, but above all because it has lifted higher and higher the standard of liberty, humanity, morality, and right. Many would smile at the idea that, as a rule, men in our day have grown better. Many insist that decadence, and not improvement in morality, is the tendency of our times. I will not argue this. Curious witnesses might easily be called. I recently met with a report, made in 1695 to the Lord Bishop of London, by Rev. John Miller, a chaplain in the army, after a residence of some years in the Province of New-York. He seems to have been a God-fearing man; it is not comforting to believe him a truth-telling man. I read from this book as the lawyer read Blackstone to the Justice of the Peace—not to show that the Justice was wrong, but only to show what an old fool Blackstone was. He sets forth this list of short-comings falling under his own observation: "First—Wickedness and irreligion in the inhabitants. Second—Want of ministers. Third—Difference of opinion in religion. Fourth—Civil dissension. Fifth—The heathenism of the Indians. Sixth—The neighborhood of Canada." He portrays all six of these vividly. Five of them need not be noticed, they are so nearly obsolete. No sane man in this presence dare pretend that we are still "wanting in ministers." As to "differences of opinion in religion," we have none to speak of. As to "civil dissension," there will be none till the next election, and then, if they be only "civil," we will cure them by the ballot—a safe and sovereign remedy for such disorders—invented since good Mr. Miller wrote. The "heathenism of the Indians" has nearly died out in this State; soon even Christian Indians will be few, and found only far toward the setting sun. "The neighborhood of Canada," to be sure, remains a case for moral suasion, and if it had proved as easy to change the map of America as it has been found to change the map of Europe, we might do away with Canada altogether. But hear a few words of what this witness says about the prevailing bad morals of his day. Evidently the generation he knew died, "no son of theirs succeeding." They may have gone back to England, or gone West. Decidedly they left no descendants here or hereabouts. This pious scribe thus descants: "The first is the wickedness and irreligion of the inhabitants, which abounds in all parts of the province, and appears in so many shapes, constituting so many sorts of sin, that I can scarce tell which to begin withal. But, as a great reason of, and inlet to, the rest, I shall first mention the great negligence of divine things that is generally found in most people, of what sect or party soever they pretend to be; their eternal interests are their least concern, and, as if salvation were not a matter of moment, when they have opportunities of serving God they care not for making use thereof; or, if they go to church, 'tis but too often out of curiosity, and to find out faults in him that preacheth rather than to hear their own; or, what is worse, to slight and deride where they should be serious. * * * In a soil so rank as this no marvel if the Evil One find a ready entertainment for the seed he is minded to cast in; and from a people so inconstant, and regardless of heaven and holy things, no wonder if God withdraw His grace, and give them up a prey to those temptations which they so industriously seek to embrace; hence it is, therefore, that their natural corruption, without check or hindrance is, by frequent acts, improved into habits most evil in the practice, and difficult in the correction. One of which, and the first I am minded to speak of, is drunkenness, which, though of itself a great sin, is yet aggravated in that it is an occasion of many others. 'Tis in this country a common thing, even for the meanest persons, as soon as the bounty of God has furnished them with a plentiful crop, to turn what they can, as soon as may be, into money, and that money into drink, at the same time when their families at home have nothing but rags to protect their bodies from the Winter's cold; nay, if the fruits of their plantations be such as are by their own immediate labor convertible into liquor, such as cider, perry, &c., they have scarce the patience to stay till it is fit for drinking, but, inviting their pot companions, they all of them, neglecting whatsoever work they are about, set to it together, and give not over till they have drunk it off. And to these sottish engagements they will make nothing to ride ten or twenty miles, and at the conclusion of one debauch another generally is appointed, except their stock of liquor fail them. Nor are the country people only guilty of this vice, but they are equaled, nay, surpassed, by many in the City of New-York, whose daily practice is to frequent the taverns, and to carouse and game their night employment. This course is the ruin and destruction of many merchants, especially those of the younger sort, who, carrying over with them a stock, whether as factors or on their own account, spend even to prodigality, till they find themselves bankrupt ere they are aware." He goes on to speak of cursing and swearing, of open and shameless immorality, of dishonesty, of sloth, and profligacy among high and low, rich and poor, as comprising the body of the times. Unfortunately the witness is not solitary, and when we abate and pass away all we may, does not something in this quaint production seriously tell us that progress has been made in lifting society from the groveling instincts and low desires of an earlier age? But I have dwelt on the past and the present, when I should have spoken of the future. States cannot live on the past, more than political parties. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of families, that they "must repose upon the virtue of their descendants for the perpetuity of their fame." The leader of an Arctic band said to his followers, "Whoever sits down will sleep, and whoever sleeps will perish." So will it be with States. This is a law of matter, mind, and heart. At this moment the times are full of signs and warnings for New-York, threatening her commercial and material primacy.

I speak to those who know better than I the many things which might here be said; let me allude to one of them: "Clinton's Ditch" was dug to bring the products of one part of this one State to another. Soon this great work of statesmanship and forecast transcended its mission, and bore to the sea from far Western States a traffic greater than that of the River Rhine, flowing through seven sovereignties in the heart of Europe. The Erie Canal, enriching and draining vast regions, poured like a golden river into the City of New-York. Railways came and railways doubled, but men and women at the rate of a State a year, came from distant lands to till that basin between the two water sheds of the continent, stretching 2,000 miles north and south, and 1,400 miles east and west. There in the valley of the Mississippi is, and is to be, the granary of the world; there is the food of the nations; it is not wanted where it grows, and it is bound to get out and go where it is wanted. The value of property in this country is not in what it is, but in where it is. Speak the cereals of the West into the port of New-York without cost in moving them, and the national debt would be like dust in the scales. This cannot be done, but it can and will be done, nay it is being done, in part. Transportation can be cheapened; it will be cheapened, and the tracks will be marked anew for a colossal commerce. Shall New-York have it? Shall Canada have it? Shall Pennsylvania and Maryland have it? Who shall have it? Men hear me who will do much to decide the question. Terminal facilities in this City, elevators, harbor accommodations, sea-going opportunities—these are factors in the problem, as well as canal or railway policy and advantages of route. Here is a huge, unfinished work for this State and this City, and he who lives for five years will see a vast stake won or lost by what shall yet be done or left undone. This subject urges itself upon us in a double aspect. Laying aside the inquiry who shall profit by handling an untold traffic, the matter of cheap transportation touches the prosperity of the West; and whatever touches the prosperity of any section or State of the Union touches the prosperity of New-York. Nothing affecting the welfare of any community in the nation can be without influence on this Metropolis. "All roads lead to Rome," and mad and guilty as sectional hate and strife must be everywhere in our land, nowhere could it be so besotted as here. The capital of New-York is planted from sea to sea—from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. There is not a State or city in all our borders which can be blighted without shriveling us. The bonds of every State, the bonds of the railways that gridiron the West and the South, are held in great sums in the East and in the North. Whatever wounds any member of the Union we feel also; whatever fertilizes and enriches the most distant field, invigorates this Commonwealth from Buffalo to Montauk. Whenever help is needed it is the highest policy for New-York to help, whether in one quarter or another, as far as prudence points a way. The South cannot sit in the ashes of a fire kindled by herself, and not enfeeble every Northern State. The South cannot grope in the desolation of shattered institutions, without unbalancing the healthful forces of all the nation. When she can see and feel this, and know that every patriot in the land longs for her resurrection, longs for the time when in all her borders the Constitution, and laws, and right, and order, and peace, shall reign, then, if she can rule her own spirit, her wealth will be our wealth, her welfare our welfare.

But prosperity, like charity, begins at home. Who would have the rose themselves must grasp the thorn. Every community must trim its own vineyard.

Rapid transit on Manhattan Island would instantly kindle new life here and send it through a circuit sweeping far beyond this State.

Regeneration in finance, sound and wholesome methods in business, thorough and frugal management of public affairs State and Municipal—these are some of the matters in which New-York should lead.

The drama of the Western Hemisphere is only begun; the scene thus far may be described as "breaking the way for future ages." Let those now on the stage act well their parts, and when the portals are closed behind us New-England dinners will be celebrated in New-York amid a grandeur yet more worthy of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—a grandeur which will endure when dynasties have decayed and diadems have crumbled.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Responded to by Mayor Vance.

The City of New-York—She sits at the gateway of the nation, welcoming the pilgrims of every age and clime to its hospitable shores.

MR. PRESIDENT: One of your gifted citizens, carefully trained here at the bar, and strengthened by the experience of several years as a criminal Judge and as Mayor of New-York, in responding to a sentiment like this, declared that no man was so wise or had such command of language as to be able to speak adequately for this vast Metropolis. How, then, can I—who providentially came into the Mayor's office a few days since only to bow myself out again—inheriting nothing of your local wisdom, and not, like each of you, a wise man from the East, but a mere emigrant from the West, be expected to do justice to such a subject? To sound the depths of the iniquity of this City, to rise to the height of its nobler spirit, to reach out to the remote horizon of its influence, are equally beyond my power. It is quite as much, indeed, as can be expected of a native of Philadelphia that he should speak as well of New-York as he knows how. Knickerbocker, in his history, you remember, declares that when Master Hendrik Hudson, on the morning of the 4th of September, 1609, came sailing along in the little shallop Half Moon, upon the clear waters and among the charming islands of the bay, and for the first time the eyes of civilized man looked upon the distant hills, in their Autumn beauty, he was so overcome with astonishment and admiration that he could only point toward this paradise of the New World and say: "See here." The great features of that natural beauty which make the bay and harbor of New-York unrivaled yet remain, but what marvels of human skill and power have arisen upon and around this island, which, twenty years after Hudson's visit, was purchased in fee simple for twenty-four dollars. Only a trifle more than the time covered by three human lives of eighty years each, stands between us and that purchase! I might point you to our churches and schools, to our asylums and hospitals, to our printing-houses and book stores, to our banks and great offices of trade and manufactures, to the evidence of our vast commerce, to the wires, the iron ways, and the ships that connect us and give us a mighty influence in every quarter of the civilized world, and using only the words of Hudson, say: "See, here," and sit down. How can I even attempt to awaken an appreciation of what New-York now is? We cannot perhaps say that, of all the great cities, she is freest from crime or has the best instructed population; but we can say that no other city near her size bestows an equal education upon its children. We can say that never before has so great a city secured so much order and safety under a government based on universal suffrage. Many and disgraceful as are the crimes and the scandals which New-Yorkers have to lament, I think they may be allowed to doubt whether any other of the great cities of the globe having a million of people are now capable of securing a better state of things if left absolutely to that municipal self-government which they are all approaching. If we have many who are ignorant, criminal, and vicious, where are there greater or more hopeful efforts being made for reform? In point of numbers, the population of New-York is already the third among the great cities of the modern States; and when we consider that it is, and is likely to continue to be, the financial centre of that portion of the most vigorous and expansive of the races of men, which has the largest field for development, wealth and power, who can estimate its ultimate greatness and influence if only those who shall guide its destinies and fill its places of labor and thought are equal to their duties? Standing almost midway between the two more enlightened continents, our influence is felt upon both. While, on the one hand, France is upon what we may hope to be a successful experiment of a Republic, Japan, upon the other hand, coins her money in an American-built mint, and places her agriculture and her public instruction under the superintendence of American citizens. Six generations have laughed at the blindness of Master Hendrik Hudson in sailing past this island and up near to Albany, in the hope of finding a way to China; but he was right after all; for do not the mails of Europe now go up and down the Hudson on the way to and from the Oriental world? I must not forget, however, that I am to speak not only for New-York, but as the guest of the New-Englanders who dwell here. It is so general a practice to refer to the good qualities of the host, that I have thought that even the well-known modesty of the guests of a New-England anniversary dinner would not be offended if I followed it a little. It seemed all the more a duty because, of all the men in the world, the New-Englander has the poorest appreciation of himself, and the least faculty of doing justice to his fellow New-Englanders. We New-Yorkers are bound to prevent his being forgotten. But when I had framed some thoughts in the way of doing justice to your absolute disinterestedness in coming to New-York at all—to your invaluable contributions of ministers, thinkers, and philanthropists, teachers—to the editors, the merchants, the honest, vigorous, sagacious men of business which you have supplied—to your early and manly support of liberty, and your great championship of free schools and free thoughts—to the patriotic spirit that brought the first regiments upon our streets, equipped for the great war of emancipation, for which New-York, the nation, and the world are so much indebted—I found these thoughts were wholly needless, since they had been uttered in the most eloquent phrase at every New-England dinner during the last ten years or more. Some envious people even told me that such matters were the standing topics of congratulation whenever two or three New-Englanders were together. Well, I rejoice that it is so, and hope that it may never be otherwise. We are generally so given to boasting about vast spaces and countless multitudes, about great rivers and broad lakes, about stupendous waterfalls and splendid hotels, about mere numbers of people and numbers of dollars, which Providence or material prosperity alone have conferred, that it is refreshing to find that there is at least one portion of our people who, if they boast at all, have the good taste and good cause to boast about that which their religious spirit, their philanthropy, their capacity, their vigor of character, their courage, and noble devotion to the welfare of their fellow-citizens and the prosperity of their country, have produced.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Responded to by Mayor Hunter.

The City of Brooklyn—May the distance which divides her from us be speedily abridged.

EDUCATION.

Responded to by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Education—The corner-stone of the enduring edifice the Pilgrim Fathers erected.

MR. PRESIDENT—In rising to respond to this sentiment I certainly cannot complain of limitation. There is plenty of latitude in the theme, but I fear if I should attempt to work out all its suggestions that you would regret the longitude. I shall attempt no such thing as that, however. The topic is too familiar, and at the same time too fresh—so familiar that it is discussed upon almost every public occasion—and I am sure that I possess no peculiar faculties to add interest to its discussion. Nevertheless, I have the greatest interest in the subject, for I really have great sympathy with the cause of education. I concur heartily with that school committeeman who, when called upon to address the boys in school, said, "Boys, get education; by all means, get education. I would not part with what little I have for a dollar." [Laughter.] The subject is also fresh, for it opens into the profoundest issues of the present time. If I should attempt to touch upon all those issues I should weary your patience; but I may say in regard to this term "education," and in regard to the great questions affecting compulsory education, that society has a right to protect itself by sowing seeds of good in the soil which would otherwise inevitably produce seeds of evil. Moreover, the individual has a sort of unconscious claim to be educated himself. As to our present schools and education, I can only say that it seems to me not only a cruel but a fatal policy to paralyze the noblest work in the noblest workers by cutting the teachers' salaries down. [Applause.] Though I have the greatest respect for all religious classes, I am able to affirm that the American people would sooner demolish the fair monuments of their history than allow their free schools to be repressed or restricted: for the monument is the seal of the sacred past, while every school is the head spring of a possible and yet problematical future. But, Sir, I turn from this topic to say something in regard to the connection of the Puritans or the Pilgrims, for it seems to me the Pilgrims must be included in the Puritans—with the national education. Their great influence in the cause of education, I will say broadly, came from two things—from what they did and from what they were. We know that we can hardly talk of them without talking of the historical at the same time. We know that in their earliest settlements they established free schools in a very few years. The State of Massachusetts, which is typical of New-England, has nothing greater in all her history than the influence that has gone out from her common schools. There is no trophy upon her bosom, from the obelisk on Bunker Hill to that of the downfall of slavery marked by the tomb of Charles Sumner, equal in its glory to the influence of her district schools. [Applause.] Wherever we find the Puritans, we must admire them for their efforts for the education of the masses. But after the eloquent representation that has been given of them this evening, I am disposed to go into this subject at any length. But we must not claim that the Puritans were really the founders of our Republican Government. I do not believe it. I believe the doctrines which really started our national independence, if not the ideas, came from other sources, or at least largely from other sources. We should not forget the teachings of Monticello or the grave of Mount Vernon. [Applause.] As to their religious liberty I have no doubt that they enjoyed it among themselves; but the first proclamation of free religious thought, and the exercise of religion in this country came not from those Puritan settlements, but from the Catholic colony of Lord Baltimore, in Maryland, which declared that "no one of this province who believes in Jesus Christ shall be molested in the free exercise of his or her religion." Yet, at the same time, there were elements in the Puritan character which must be always taken into consideration. It was the same stock that went down in the Cumberland with her flags flying that landed from the Mayflower upon Plymouth Rock. [Applause.] And, as certain peculiarities were grafted upon the Puritan character, so there were certain excellencies which came out of the Puritan condition. One was their intense indivduality, which has been spoken of here to-night, and another was their earnest faith and individuality, which made a man stand up alone before God his maker—an individuality which denied the depotism or the control of any foreign power, and yet an individuality so reverent, so touched with the great lessons of that book from which it drew its inspiration, that it was at the same time bound by the strongest cords to the social order. The Puritan character solved these two almost insoluble problems—the freedom of the individual and the organization of the State—the individual greater than the State and greater than the Church in some things and yet in some things the individual bound to the State and bound to the Church. They had a fear of God clear and distinct. That was another great element in their character. They believed in God. It may have been a narrow belief: it may have been an intense belief: but, after all, I had rather have one clear principle that I can hold on firmly than a hundred refracted lights from a broad cloudiness—one ray of clear sunlight to guide me over the mystic sea of life than all the warnings of the most ingenious fog-signals that were ever invented. They saw God.

I now ask you, are not these same things the elements of the deepest education? Knowledge does not make education; facilities do not make education; it is the disposition to use facilities; the power to think right and to feel right make education. True education is the unfolding and uplifting of men and women. Let us remember still another thing: We talk of the heroism of the Puritans, of what they did and what they wrought. But do we ever think enough of the sufferings of the Puritans? Do we think that under those stern bosoms there were tender hearts? Do we think of their sadness, as they were torn from a mother country that was so cold to them? They tell us that they were weaned from the mother's milk of the old country and inured to hardships. But they endured those hardships. I tell you that no courtly refinement, no cavalier glitter, no mere fineness of manners, nothing but a faith in God enables men to do, and also to endure and to suffer, as the Puritans did and suffered. It is said they were uncomfortable people to live with. Well, perhaps they were, but the cavaliers of their time would have been more uncomfortable people to live with now—men who, largely devoid of honor, of principle, and of right, would stand in very small estimation in comparison with those men who were true to their own souls and true to God. It was their mission to break the ice for others. And they did break the ice in more senses than one for others, and theirs shall be the glory. I know not what is to come to us in the future, or what glories are to be developed in this great land, but I know that they will be developed from those two great features of Puritan character—individuality and integrity and truth to one's own soul and faith in God. And the men, if there are men rising to the splendor of their privileges in the future, the men who shall guard the Western slopes and line the Pacific shores, will acknowledge these as the elements of the nation's true progress, and the nation's true life; they will look back and they will honor and applaud and praise the men who transmitted these—stern men, and yet men who were faithful men—of narrow minds, if you please, but men, after all, who saw God with open vision—stern men, narrow men, but men who, in the march of a great nation from sea to sea, set the first forward foot in the wilderness and the snow. [Applause.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Responded to by Major Gen. Hancock.

The Army and Navy of the United States—Grateful for their glorious services in the past, we trust they may forever rest from their labors.

The army and navy will be gratified to learn that they have been honored by your remembrance. I regret that one has not been selected to reply to the toast who could acknowledge your courtesy in the manner the army and navy would especially desire—one who could eloquently express their appreciation of the honor conferred. But as you have seen proper to designate the representative yourself, and that without due notice, you must take the consequences of your indiscretion, for it is you who will have to undergo the infliction of listening to what may be said by me. There was a time when the interest of this society was centred upon the passing deeds of the army and navy. Those bodies were then on grand scales of magnitude, and engaged in grand operations. It was excusable then for them to absorb much of your attention, and you accorded it without stint here in your meetings. But in these times of peace, when our army and navy have been reduced to a peace footing, it is not to be expected that their operations should occupy much of the public attention, and it would not be modest or becoming to expect it.

There are too many other matters of greater interest to attract the public attention now, and to those important interests we must necessarily yield precedence. Those great interests are the interests of peace and those which make up the happiness and prosperity of the people. Still, I may say, gentlemen, although you hear but little of us in these times, it is not because the greater portion of the army and navy are not performing arduous services in the line of duty. Although the kind of honor may not be so glorious, it has its duties, its hardships, and its privations. The navy is engaged in protecting the pathway of commerce and in deriving information to make these pathways more secure. The army, I know, is principally engaged in Indian warfare, and at this moment large bodies of its officers and soldiers are encountering the severities of Winter on the open plains without shelter and with much suffering. The soldiers and sailors of the service only await grander occasions and opportunities to awaken in your breasts the martial spark which kindles the fires of patriotism and causes the nation to be proud of her sons, who risk their lives for their country's honor and glory in the field of danger.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Responded to by Gen. Horace Porter.

Our Citizen Soldiers—Their industry and public spirit sustain in peace the fair name of the country which their valor defended in war.

Gen. Porter said that although he was out of military service he had been called upon by the President to respond to a military toast. The meeting appeared to him to be the only example on record of a million of men going to war peaceably. For himself he had been brought to the front forcibly by the President. Under the circumstances he felt like making his escape even if he had to jump the bounty to do so. In former times it was said by the friends of Daniel Webster that, in order to make a good speech, it was necessary for him to have a full house. But nowadays it seemed that the only thing requisite was a full stomach. He felt somewhat like a Kentuckian who was told by his commander at the battle of Chickamauga, to go down and bring in a brigade which was raising a dust in the distance. Upon arriving in the vicinity of the cloud of dust he found two columns of Longstreet's soldiers, and immediately returned to his General with the report that he could not quite make up his mind which brigade to bring in. He would say as Gen. Scott did, when he overturned a glass of wine upon a lady's dress, "Excuse the bluffness of a soldier." The speaker next related an anecdote of Gen. Washington, who once, upon coming late into camp, asked his commissary to provide him with a piece of stale bread, and the speaker said he thought commissaries always had a supply on hand of that commodity. The General used to say, upon receiving the piece of bread, as he toasted it at the camp-fire, upon the point of his sword, "Behold the staff of life upon the point of death." The speaker said he experienced a pleasure in attending the dinner of the New-Englanders, as it was not long since the New-Englanders attended Pennsylvania dinners. After the relation of several anecdotes in a happy vein the speaker sat down amid uproarious applause.

THE PILGRIM SOCIETY OF PLYMOUTH.

Responded to by Hon. W. T. Davis, of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth.

The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth—While Plymouth Rock remains in its keeping we hail its representative with fraternal greeting.

When I reflect, Sir, on the event we celebrate to-night, I am especially impressed with its utter insignificance in the eyes of the world at the time of its occurrence. The departure of the Mayflower from England, winked at by King James and the Bishops, as the historian tells us, dropped without a ripple into the stream of events and did not even rise above the surface until it had floated far down the current of history. The leaders of the Plymouth Colony, many of whom occupied high social positions: Brewster, a graduate of Cambridge, a resident in the Manor-house of the Bishops, at Scrooby, where Wolsey had dwelt and Henry VIII had been a welcome guest, the Secretary of Davison, Ambassador and Secretary of State of Queen Elizabeth; Bradford, the historian and Governor of the Colony; Winslow, of gentle blood and high culture, afterward the Commissioner of Cromwell; and White, the son of a Bishop, nameless in his father's will, but alluded to as a son who had left his country and his church—faded out of the thought and memory of men, and disappeared like the seed which is trampled in the ground and springs up full of vigor and life after many days.

But now this event, as insignificant as it was, has passed into the annals of the world as one of its conspicuous incidents. The historian lingers with enthusiasm on the story of its exalted heroism and devoted self-sacrifice; the poet weaves its romance into the texture of his immortal verse, and the painter lends to its ideal scenes the inspiration of his art. But, Mr. President, the results of this event present a striking contrast to its insignificance. When I look on this great national structure, so comprehensive in its plan, so elaborate in detail, so admirable in the adjustment of its parts, showing in its adaptation to the process of development and growth something of the impress of that Divine hand which has so shaped the mortal tabernacles in which we live as to admit of the expansion of all their members without detriment to the harmony of the whole, I confess that I bow in reverence before the wisdom of our fathers who laid those broad and solid foundations on which this structure rests. It would not have been strange, nay, it would have been in accord with the experience of history, if this great Republic, exceeding in its marvelous growth the most extravagant expectations of its founders, had exhausted the capacity of its life-giving principle, and, bursting its bounds, had fallen into ruin and decay. In our own individual lives, in the performance of our duties as citizens, in our efforts to secure wisdom and purity in the administration of government, we can find no safer guides or nobler model than the founders of New-England. Let the principles which actuated their lives permeate and pervade the communities in which we live, and if you will allow me to allude to your own great City, in which I feel my full share of interest and pride, its sad experience of Municipal fraud can never be renewed, and in its administration of justice a more condign punishment will follow a violation of its laws than that which is now so conspicuously illustrated by the imprisonment on yonder island of that modern Marius to whom the words of Juvenal fitly apply:

> "By a juggling verdict doomed in vain,
> For who that holds the plunder feels the pain;
> Marius to wine devotes his morning hours,
> And laughs in exile at the offended powers."

But, Sir, in view of the fact that I am descended from thirteen of the passengers of the Mayflower, I feel very much as if I were lauding my own family. We are all, however, in Plymouth descended from the Pilgrims, and believe such a descent to be the only legitimate doctrine of evolution. While we are willing that Darwin, and Wallace, and Huxley, and Tyndall should trace their family resemblance and genealogy to the apes of an earlier creation, we are content to claim the Pilgrims as the root of our ancestral tree, and to draw from them our sustenance and growth. I assure you, however, that I feel less pride in the Pilgrim blood which fills my veins than mortification and regret that its channels are not more worthy the source from which it flows. Let me say, Sir, in closing, that akin to the pleasure which might be derived from gazing with our own eyes into those of our fathers, and grasping their hands with ours, is the gratification of seeing what their eyes once looked upon, and touching and feeling what their hands once pressed. It will be remembered that the Pilgrims during their residence in Holland sought a meagre and insufficient maintenance in the occupations of the various trades, and that Brewster found in that of printer a support for himself and family, strangely contrasting with the luxury and abundance of the courtier life of his early days. I hold in my hand a book printed by him in Leyden, bearing his name on its title page, and once belonging to his library in Plymouth. It will also be remembered that when the Pilgrims started on their voyage it was their intention to settle on lands south of the Hudson, under a patent secured from the Virginia Company, and that their Plymouth charter was obtained in the following year, and brought over in July, 1621. I hold in my hand that identical charter, bearing the names of the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Warwick, and Marquis of Hamilton—the oldest manuscript in existence relating to Pilgrim history, and the earliest title deed in New-England. I also hold in my hand the last will and testament of the first-born child of New-England—an instrument on which the dying hand of Peregrine White set his name and seal. In the presence of these sacred relics let us feel that the Pilgrims are even now not far away, and that their spirits are hovering above and around us to influence and guide our lives. Thanking you again for your recognition of the society which I represent, I will give you as a sentiment—

The Principles of the Pilgrims: The sure foundations of our Republic. Their memory and example, the safest guides in the accomplishment of our national destiny.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received at the office of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street, for the sick and destitute poor of the City of New-York:

Through R. L. Greene: Cash, $100. Through Arnold, Constable & Co.: J. C. R., $50. Through Hatch & Foote: Cash, $1. Through C. V. B. Ostrander: Mrs. E. H. M., $20. Sent to Guild Office: J. H. Brower, $25; K. M., $10. Cash, $5; T. J. C., $10; Clerk, (for widows,) $2. Mrs. H. N. Dodge, (for sick baby,) $10; Frederick Butterfield, $5; H. M. G., $1; Paul Bruhler, $2; J. L. Little & Co., $100; John Freely, $1; G. W. A., $2; Lord & Taylor, $250; Penrose Bros., $10; "Faith, Hope, and Charity," $3; W. L. Andrews, $25; Clarence Andrews, $5; J. G. Muller, $10; C. G. Gunther's Sons, $50; Howe Sewing-machine Company, $50; B. L. A., $5; "Med." for charity, $5; Anonymous, $5; Peter Cash, $5; Anonymous, $1; H. H., $1; Anonymous, $10; "Friend of the Poor," $1; "Friend of the Poor," $1; Two Little Boys, $1 50; James L. Morris, $50; Mrs. George Bell, $5; Mrs. George D. H. Gillespie, $10; Mr. George D. H. Gillespie, $10; Mrs. J. C. S., $5; Chase, Stewart & Co., $5; Anonymous, 50 cents; George E. Blakeslee, (Conn.) $3; Anonymous, $5; Jafé & Pinkus, $25; Draper & Owen, $25; Pomeroy & Plummer, $50; Worthington & Smith, $50; Nicholas Burhuet & Co., $10; Joseph Park, $10.—Total, $1,156.

Contributions to this fund may be sent to Mayor Vance, City Hall.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. J. H. Pepper, of London, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge A. M. Osborn, of Catskill, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Lewis Johnson, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, is at the Everett House.

Mayor D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, and District Attorney N. C. Meak, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major H. J. Fladger, Sellersville, N. C.; Rev. A. C. Walshe, D. D., Barbadoes, West Indies, and Hon. J. B. Newton, Ex-Mayor of Waterbury, Conn., are at Earle's Hotel.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIE PAYMENTS BILL.

A MEASURE FIXING THE TIME AT WHICH THE DECLARATION TO PAY GREENBACKS IN COIN SHALL BE MADE GOOD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following is the speech of Senator Sherman to-day, explaining the bill of the Finance Committee:

MR. SHERMAN said: Mr. President, I do not intend to reopen the debate on the financial topics of the last session. That debate was carried to such a great length that it was not only exhaustive but it was exhausting, not only mentally but physically. The Senate is composed of the same persons who shared in that debate, and it is utterly idle for us in this short session to reopen it, and to invite the discussion of the various topics presented in that debate. The Senate is now within less than three months—a little more than two months—of its adjournment, and there is a general feeling throughout the country, shared by all classes of the people, that this Congress ought to give some definite notice to the people of this country as to their purposes on the important topics embraced in this bill; and I say to Senators on all sides of the house that this bill contains enough to accomplish the important object declared by the title of the bill, and this without reviving all the troublesome and difficult questions which were discussed at the last session. It contains a few simple propositions which may be separated from the mass of financial topics discussed at the last session. Its purpose is declared upon the title of the bill—"An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments." Every word, every line, and every provision of this bill is in harmony with that title. It will tend to promote the resumption of specie payments. It may fall short in many particulars of the desire of some Senators, and it does go further in that direction than some Senators were willing to support at the last session. It is a bill which demands a reasonable concession from every member of the Senate. If we undertake to seek now to carry out the individual views of any Senator we cannot accomplish the passage of any bill to promote this object, and, therefore, this bill has demanded of every one who has consented to it thus far a surrender of some portions of his opinions as to the measures and means to accomplish the great purpose. I will consider my duty done, so far as this bill is concerned, by simply stating its provisions and calling attention to the character of these provisions, without entering into a single topic that gave rise to the long discussion at the last session. The bill is intended to provide for the resumption of specie payments. The first section of the bill provides for the resumption of specie payments in the fractional currency; it is confined to that subject alone. It so happens that at this particular period of time the state of the demand for silver bullion, and more especially the recent action of the German Empire, which has demonetized silver and thus cheapened that product, enables us now, without any loss of revenue, without any sacrifice, to enter the market for the purchase of bullion and resume specie payment on our fractional currency. The market price of bullion to-day will justify the Government of the United States, without any sacrifice, at a price about equivalent to, or perhaps a trifle above our fractional currency—scarcely a shadow above our fractional currency—to purchase silver bullion in the money markets of the world, mostly of our own production—perhaps entirely of our own production. This bill simply directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase this bullion, and shall coin silver coin, and substitute that in the place of the fractional currency. To that extent it is a resumption of specie payments upon the silver standard for the fractional currency. This section is recommended not only by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States, but, I believe, will meet the general concurrence of every member of the Senate, and we, fortunately, are enabled to embrace the present time to commence this operation without any loss to the Government, except, perhaps, the cost of the coinage of this silver, which may have to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. That coinage may be done in the ordinary course of business without any increase of expenditures. The Mints of the United States are now prepared, immediately upon the passage of this bill, to resume the coinage of silver coins of all the legal denominations; therefore, the committee have provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to coin the silver coins, and in one of several ways to issue them in the place of fractional currency. I need not dwell further upon this section, because I believe it will meet with the general assent of the Senate. It provides for the immediate resumption of specie payments upon the fractional currency, or at least as immediate as possible—that is, as soon as the Government of the United States can, in the Mints of the United States, coin the silver coin. That process may continue one, two, or three years, how long we cannot tell, depending entirely upon the force that may be employed in that direction. It takes a mint a longer time to coin these small coins than gold coins, and the operation will probably take more time than it would to coin any considerable amount of gold coin.

MR. HAMILTON, of Maryland—I would ask the Senator if there is authority to reissue that fractional currency?

MR. SHERMAN—I will come to that in a moment. The second section of this bill simply removes an inducement that now exists to export our gold bullion from the United States to Great Britain, where, by the long-established laws of that country, they coin money free of charge. This section involves the surrender of about $85,000 a year of revenue, that is, the Government of the United States received last year for coinage of gold coin $85,000, or one-fifth of one per cent. on $45,000,000 of gold coined. The only sacrifice of revenue, therefore, by the second section of the bill, is the sacrifice or surrender of $85,000 which, heretofore, has been levied upon those who produce gold bullion in order to convert it into coin. In the opinion of many men, among them the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and perhaps a large number of Senators heretofore, this will tend in a slight degree at any rate to prevent the exportation of the gold of our own country into foreign parts, because when the Government of the United States undertakes to put gold bullion in the form of gold coin without additional charge, the tendency will inevitably be for the gold bullion to flow into the Mints for coinage, and being put in the form of American coin it is thought by a great many people that this will tend to prevent its exportation. To the extent it does so, it prepares us for specie payments. That is the whole of the second section. The third section of the bill contains only two or three affirmative propositions. The first is that after the passage of this act banking shall be free. Perhaps there is no idea stronger in the minds of the American people than a feeling of hostility against a monopoly privilege that one man or set of men can enjoy which is denied to another man or set of men. Under the law as it now stands banking is substantially free in the Southern and some of the Western States, but banking is not free in the great commercial States—in the older States—where wealth has accumulated for ages. This may be a mere sentimental point, but it is well enough to treat it; and by the operation of this bill banking is made free, so that it will be no difficulty hereafter for any corporation organized as a national bank either to increase its circulation, or for banks to be organized under the provisions of existing laws to issue circulating notes to any extent within the limits, and upon the terms and provisions, of the Banking law. This section, therefore, by making banking free provides for an enlargement of the currency in case the business of the community demands it, and in case any bank in the United States may think it advisable or profitable, to issue a circulating medium in the form of bank-notes, under the conditions and limitations of the Banking law. Coupled with that is a provision, an undertaking on the part of the United States, that as banks are organized, or as circulating notes are issued, either by old or new banks, the Government of the United States undertakes to retire eighty per cent. of that amount of United States notes. In other words, it proposes to redeem the United States notes to the extent of eighty per cent. on the amount of bank notes that may be issued. And here is the first controverted question that arises on this bill, and the first that is settled. It may be asked, if we provide for the issue of circulating notes to banks, why not provide for a retirement of an equal amount of United States notes. The answer is, that under the provisions of the Banking act, by the law as it now stands, a bank cannot be organized and maintained in existence unless the reserve which is in that bank, or required for that bank, in the ordinary course of business, either on its deposits or circulation, is at least equal to twenty per cent. of the amount of its circulating notes; so that it was believed, according to the judgment of the best business men of the country, and, I may say, with the Controller of the Currency, that the retirement of eighty per cent. of the amount of bank notes is fully equivalent to keeping the amount of circulating medium in actual circulation on the same footing, so that this provision of the bill neither provides for a contraction nor expansion of the currency, but leaves the amount to be regulated by the business wants of the community, so that when notes are issued to the banks eighty per cent. of the amount in United States notes is redeemed, and this process continues until the United States notes are reduced to $300,000,000.

MR. SCHURZ—Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question in regard to that section? When the eighty per cent. of greenbacks are retired, will they be destroyed and never issued again?

MR. SHERMAN—I will speak of that in a moment in connection with other sections. Now, Mr. President, that is all there is in regard to banking in this bill, and also in regard to the retirement of United States notes, until the time for the resumption of specie payment comes, when this bill provides for actual redemption in coin of all notes presented. It has always been a question in the minds of many people as to whether it is wise to fix a day for specie payments. That matter was discussed at the last session of Congress by many Senators, and the general opinion seemed to be that if we would provide the means by which specie payments would be resumed, it might not be necessary to fix the day; but, on the other hand, it is important to have our laws, in regard to the currency, fix a probable time, or a certain time, when everybody may know that his contracts will be measured by the coin standard. We also know that by the example of other nations, which have found themselves in the condition in which we are now placed, and by some of the States when specie payments were suspended. They have adopted a specific day for the resumption of specie payments. In England, by the Bank act of 1819, they provided for the resumption of specie payments in 1823, making four years. In our own States, in New-York, in Ohio, and in nearly all the States, when there has been a temporary suspension of specie payments, a time has been fixed when the banks were compelled to resume, and this bill simply follows the example that has been set by the States, by England, and by other nations, when they have been invaded in a like condition. This bill also provides ample means to prepare for and to maintain resumption. I may say the whole credit and money of the United States is placed by this bill under the direction of the proper executive officers not only to prepare for but to maintain resumption, and no man can doubt that if this bill stands the law of the land from this time until the 1st day of January, 1879, specie payments will be resumed, and that our United States notes will be converted at the will of the holder, into gold and silver coin.

Mr. President, these are all the provisions contained in the bill. They are simple and easily understood, and every Senator can pass his judgment upon them readily. Now I desire to approach a class of questions that are not embraced in the bill. Many such—and I could name fifty—are not included in this bill, and I may say this, that if there should be a successful effort by the Senate of the United States to engraft any of this multitude of doubtful or contested questions upon the face of this bill it would inevitably lead to its defeat. I am free to say if I were called upon to frame a bill to accomplish the purpose declared in the title of this bill, I would have provided some means of gradual redemption between this and the time fixed for final specie payments. All of these means are open to objections. There have been three different plans proposed to prepare for specie payments, and only three. They are all grouped in three classes. One is what is called the contraction plan. The simplest and most direct way to specie payments is undoubtedly the gradual withdrawal of United States notes, or the contraction of the currency. Now, we know very well the feeling with which that idea is regarded, not only in this Senate, but all through the country. It is believed to operate as a disturbing element in all the business relations of life; to add to the burden of the debtor by making scarce that article in which he is bound to pay his debts; and there has been an honest, sincere opposition to this theory of contraction. Therefore, although it may be the simplest and best way to reach specie payments, it is entirely omitted from this bill. The second plan, that I have favored myself often, and would favor now if I had my own way, and had no opinion to consult but my own, is the plan of converting United States notes into a bond that would gradually appreciate our notes to par in gold. That has always been a favorite idea of mine. There is nothing of that kind in this bill, except these provisions, which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to retire the greenbacks, as bank notes are issued; and it also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to provide for and maintain the redemption authorized in the act. I, therefore, have been compelled to surrender my ideas on the bill, in order to accomplish a good object without using those means that have been held objectionable by many Senators. The third plan of resumption has been favored very extensively in this country, which is the plan of a graduated scale for resumption in coin or bullion, what I call the English plan; that is, that we provide now for the redemption at a fixed rate or scale of rates of so much gold for a specific sum in United States notes—at present rates we would give about $90 in gold for $100 in greenbacks—and then provide for a gradual scale by which we would approach specie payments constantly and reach it at a fixed day. This may be called a gradual redemption. This also is objectionable to many persons, from the idea that it compels us to enter the money markets of the world to discount our own paper. It is an ideal objection, but a very strong objection—an objection that has force with a great many people. We have undertaken to redeem these notes in coin, and it is at least a question of doubtful ethics whether we ought to enter into the markets of the world and buy our own notes at a discount, although that plan has been adopted in England and successfully carried into execution. Yet there is a strong objection to it in this country, and therefore that mode is abandoned. Either of these plans I could readily support, but they have met and will meet with such opposition that we cannot hope to carry them or engraft them upon this bill without defeating it. We have, then, fallen back on these gradual steps: First, to retire the fractional currency; second, to reduce the United States notes as bank-notes are increased, and then rest our plan of redemption upon the declaration made on the faith of the United States, that at the time fixed by the bill we will resume the payment of the United States notes in coin at par. That is the whole of this bill. There are many troublesome questions omitted from the bill. Among the rest, the ones suggested by the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Missouri. If we undertake to define precisely what shall be done four years hence on the resumption of specie payments, to say whether the Legal-tender act shall then be repealed, or whether it shall be repealed before that time or not, we enter upon a very difficult field, and will undoubtedly divide the Senate and divide the country. Is it not better to postpone, until the time comes to meet, these questions, which must then arise, rather than to engage in an attempt to settle them now, four years in advance?

MR. SCHURZ—The question I asked the Senator does not relate to a time four years ahead, but it refers to the immediate operation of the bill.

MR. SHERMAN—I will answer that question. I did not intend to avoid it. The Senator sees the force of the argument that we sought not to put in this bill anything about the reissue of notes, or the character of those notes when reissued, after redemption shall come. He sees the force of that.

MR. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that I see the force of that argument?

MR. SHERMAN—I think the Senator ought to see it.

MR. SCHURZ—Ah! Very well.

MR. SHERMAN—I hope the Senator does. If he was himself preparing a bill to resume he would probably take some other plan; but he may very well leave a difficult question to the time when that question commences to operate. We declare the time when specie payments shall be resumed in order to give fair notice, so that the market values for the future may be adjusted, and so that people will prepare themselves for resumption. Our people may then base their transactions upon that solemn declaration made by Congress. In regard to the other point as to the reissue of the fractional currency, the Senator from Maryland will see that the first section is carefully worded to require an equal amount in number and denomination of the fractional currency to be redeemed, and that this process is to continue until the whole amount of the fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed. But he says that perhaps after all this is done we cannot compel people who hold the fractional currency to present it for redemption. It must be remembered that we cannot coin sufficient money to redeem all the $47,000,000 now outstanding in three years. He wishes to raise the question as to whether, at the end of the three years during which this process will go on, we shall provide, by peremptory law, that the fractional currency shall not be reissued under any circumstances. We do not undertake to do it, and I simply say to him that we should leave this question just where the section leaves it. We have provided for the sure and certain redemption of this fractional currency in a course of time which cannot exceed three years, and, therefore, we do not propose to go farther and decide whether it may be issued again or not. Until it is fully redeemed, the currency cannot be reissued, and then it will be time enough to determine its destruction or reissue. In regard to the question put to me by the Senator from Missouri, I will say that, in regard to the absolute cancellation of the legal-tender notes that may be redeemed under the operations of the banking clause, that matter is also provided for in the same way; "and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association as increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more." How long will it take before this contingency shall arise upon which he puts to me the question? How long will it be before $100,000,000 of circulating notes will be issued to national banks? How long will it be before this process comes to such an end that his question is at all material? We know that no one can tell how fast these notes will be issued, how rapidly they will be called for in the present condition of affairs. None probably will be issued; but, no doubt, with the revival of industry, with the local demand for banks here and there, with the probable new wants of currency made necessary by the increase of business, banks will be organized, how rapidly no man can tell. At any rate the question he puts to me is not material until the whole amount of eighty-two millions is reduced until the limit of three hundred million dollars is reached. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary for us to engraft in this bill provisions that will undoubtedly lead to controversy and dispute, in order to meet a question that will be provided for in the future.

MR. SCHURZ—I think that the Senator from Ohio has probably not understood my question. What I meant to ask was whether, whenever any greenbacks were retired by the Secretary of the Treasury, or, as the bill states it, are redeemed in consideration of so many thousands of dollars of bank notes having been issued, the greenbacks so retired shall be canceled and destroyed, never to be reissued again. The Senator will remember very well that we had a protracted struggle about a similar question once, and that the framing of a law [illegible] that identical point. Now, what I am after is to understand whether the provisions of this bill will, in their practical operation, work in the direction of specie payments or not, and for that it is a very essential question whether the greenbacks so retired shall be destroyed, never to be reissued again, or whether they shall be held as a reserve as the forty-four millions were, certainly to be put into the market again.

MR. SHERMAN—The honorable Senator from Missouri and I agreed perfectly some years ago when the question about the forty-four millions reserve came up. I should rather put that question to him. At all events, I say to him frankly that we do not propose to decide that question in this bill. I have no doubt that when the time arrives when the question becomes material it will be met. Undoubtedly until the reduction of the United States notes to three hundred millions they cannot be reissued. The process must go on *pari passu*, until the amount of legal-tender notes is reduced to $300,000,000. Before that time will probably arrive, in the course of human affairs, at least one or two Congresses will have met and disappeared, and we may leave to the future these questions that tend to divide us and distract us, rather than undertake to thrust them into this bill, and thus divide us and prevent us from doing something in the direction at which we are aim.

MR. SCHURZ—I want to be satisfied on that point. The Senator, then, admits that the bill is open to the construction that the Secretary of the Treasury may gather up this eighty per cent. as a reserve, and re-issue the notes, and that it is the intent of those who made the bill that it should be open?

MR. SHERMAN—I made no such admission. I leave that question to be decided upon the law as it stands. The case probably may never arise, and certainly it cannot arise for a considerable period of time. But if there is any doubt upon that question, I leave every Senator to construe the law for himself, and if there is a doubt about it it is not wise, as practical men dealing with practical affairs, seeking to accomplish a result, to introduce into this bill a controversy, which will prevent that amity that is necessary to carry out the good that is contained in this bill.

MR. SCHURZ—I will narrow my question, then, and ask the Senator whether, in his own mind, the bill is open to that construction.

MR. SHERMAN—I do not care to give my opinion now. I have given my opinion once or twice before in regard to these questions. For instance, I gave my opinion when a bill was originally before the Senate, four or five years ago, that the reserve which was provided in that bill could not be issued, and that opinion did not control the Secretary of the Treasury. For the time being, I prefer to leave that question where the law leaves it and to the judgment of the Congresses that may come hereafter.

MR. SCHURZ—I do not want to annoy the Senator at all; but I put it to him whether we should pass a bill on a subject like this, so delicate and so important, the meaning of which is so obscure that the champion of the bill has to admit himself that its construction will be left to the courts of the United States.

MR. SHERMAN—In supporting a bill of this kind, I do not meet all possible questions that may arise in its construction, and no human mind could do it. I know this, and upon this rock I stand, that this bill has provisions in it which tend to accomplish the purpose which the Senator and I have so diligently sought, and I will not seek to obstruct the passage of this bill or defeat it by thrusting into it doubtful questions of law or public policy which may tend to the defeat of the bill. I take this bill, not as a bill that I should propose myself—a bill which itself surrenders many of my convictions as to the means to be employed to accomplish the particular purpose designed; but I take it because I see that every provision in it tends to the object that the Senator and I seek, and I will not weaken it by putting in questions of grammar or construction which may tend to weaken and destroy it.

MR. SCHURZ—I think I shall not want to annoy the Senator or obstruct the bill, but I submit that we are not interpreting financial legislation here, but that we are making financial legislation, and we want to make it as clear as it possibly can be made. The Senator knows from his own experience that, if the least loop-hole is left, he cannot foretell what the Treasury will do—whether it will not, under the pressure of public opinion some time or other, issue twenty, thirty, or forty millions again of that which was accommodated, or, as he says, redeemed, but possibly accommodated only as a reserve. The thing was done before, and it may be done again. He knows very well, also, that that may defeat the whole scheme of returning to specie payments. But, leaving that aside for the moment, he says: The principal object is to frame a bill which will contain machinery enough to lead us to specie payments. I agree with him there perfectly. I do not want to stick at trifles merely. I want to have a bill that is clear in its object and operative in its machinery. I should like him now to point out to me what provisions there are in this bill that will provide for the necessary preparation for the resumption of specie payments. I do not want to go into an argument, but merely to clear up my own mind.

MR. SHERMAN—The Senator, I am sure, has not heard the bill read, or he has not read it himself. It seems to me that the language is very strong, and the provisions ample and potent: "And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemptions in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States, described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose aforesaid. In other words, to prepare for and maintain redemption, he may issue either a four, a four and a half, or a five per cent. bond, the lowest that he can sell at par in coin. We place in his hands the surplus revenues of the Government. More than that, we hereby now declare our purpose, the purpose of a Government and a people that have never violated their obligations when distinctly made, that at this time and date we will do these things, which amount to a resumption of specie payments. Now, sir, the great weakness of our currency is that we have undertaken to pay our notes in coin and do not fulfill our promise. No man denies that obligation. It is so written upon the statute books, now six years old. But from the fact that we have not said when we will do it, at what time we will do it, the question is still open to rest upon the construction which each Senator and members may give to the words "As early as practicable." An indefinite phrase at least, and one that applies to all future ages. The object of this bill is to fix a time within which the honor of the United States is pledged to redeem these notes in coin, and that pledge if made by Congress, and I trust it may be made by the whole of Congress, of all parties, and made by the whole people, that pledge if made will be redeemed. It is true a subsequent Congress may repeal it, and anything we can do may be repealed by a subsequent Congress. All we can do is in our time to pledge the faith of the United States to do this in the future, and if, the people, in their power and might, through agents hereafter elected, violate this promise, there is no power in our Government to prevent it. We only know that they probably will not do it; that a pledge thus specifically made as to a definite day and time, with ample powers given to an executive officer to execute it will be maintained. I desire to say to the Senator one word more—that this pledge is made knowing the full extent of the obligation imposed by this law, and I believe that every Senator who votes for this bill is personally pledged and all his influence is pledged—all his political influence is pledged—to maintain that declaration just as our fathers felt themselves bound by their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to maintain the pledges they made in the Declaration of American Independence.

A PAIR OF IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called the case of John Harris, a villanous-looking red-haired, freckled thief, of fifteen years, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mrs. Annie Rudolph, of No. 416 West Fortieth street, testified that while proceeding to her home on the 1st of December she was violently assaulted and thrown down by the prisoner, who, after snatching her pocket-book, containing $33, ran off. The lady subsequently saw the young rascal, who returned her the pocket-book on being closely pursued. The prisoner was arrested eight days afterward, and positively identified by Mrs. Rudolph as the thief. In court, yesterday, the lady also identified the boy. The theory of the prosecution, however, was completely upset by the extraordinary character of the defense. A number of witnesses testified that the boy who returned the pocketbook to the lady was not the prisoner, but his brother William, another red-haired youth, who sat beside the accused. Subsequently the prisoner's brother took the stand, and boldly stated that the pocketbook had been stolen by him and subsequently returned to the complainant, and not by his brother, as testified to. Recorder Hackett had the young self-acknowledged rascal at once taken into custody, and directed his case to be sent before the Grand Jury. As might have been expected the jury in the case of the prisoner John failed to agree, standing evenly for conviction and acquittal, and he was remanded to the Tombs, the Recorder denying a motion for his discharge.

RELEASE OF A WITNESS IN THE BOND-FORGERY CASES.

John N. Olmstead has been for some fourteen months past confined in the House of Detention as a witness against Roberts, Gleason, and others, charged with the gigantic forgeries of New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, the discovery of which created such intense excitement in financial and commercial circles at the time. Yesterday Olmstead was brought to the District Attorney's office and released on $1,000 bail, John Decker, of Richmond, Staten Island, becoming his bondsman.

THE SCURRILOUS POSTAL-CARDS.

Mr. Nathan Meyer, the sick juror, having recovered from his attack of nervous prostration, the trial of Moses Chamberlain, indicted for sending scurrilous postal-cards through the mails, was continued in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday. Testimony of experts was introduced by the prosecution to show that the handwriting on the cards, and that of a letter admitted to have been written by Chamberlain were written by the same person. The trial of the case will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN THE CLOTHING STORES.

A. RAYMOND & CO.

The ready-made clothing establishment of Messrs. A. Raymond & Co., which is at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, is always a busy scene as Christmas draws near. Its situation gives it a splendid opportunity of catching customers coming to and from the Brooklyn Ferry, an advantage which is still more improved when the boys are home for the holidays. But the one great advantage on which Messrs. Raymond & Co. pride themselves is the character and prices of their stock. While endeavoring to meet the requirements of all classes of customers, they insist on always having the very best goods in each grade, and on marking them down as low as possible. To-day they are selling Winter clothing for both men and boys at least fifteen per cent. cheaper than the same goods sold for a month ago. For instance, they are offering a line of men's fur-beaver overcoats, of very superior make and quality at $38 each, and the same coats lined with handsome silk at $45 each; also, a full line of castor-beaver overcoats at from $30 upward. They have a large line of suits for gentlemen, made from French and English goods in the Prince Albert, St. Nicholas, and other styles of fashions at from $35 to $40 a suit. In boys' over-coats, Messrs. Raymond have a very large stock of similar grades of goods as the men's; the finest run from $25 to $30, the second grade from $12 to $20. There is a large variety of youth's suits, in fancy cassimeres and diagonals at from $15 to $20, and of children's suits at from $7 to $15. The furnishing goods department of this establishment, has always been a great feature. It includes all kinds of silk and merino under-wear and hosiery, shirts, scarfs and ties, gloves, and handkerchiefs. Messrs. Raymond also do a very large business in custom shirts at $36 a dozen; their ready-made shirts are sold at from $15 to $30 a dozen. They have, too, a splendid stock of umbrellas of foreign and domestic make. Their silk umbrellas sell at from $4 to $15; their ginghams at from $1 to $5.

FREEMAN & BURR.

The large clothing store of Messrs. Freeman & Burr, on Fulton street, between Nassau street and Broadway, has always been among the most popular in New-York. Selling, as they do, all goods absolutely for cash, and on no other terms, they are enabled to offer their stock at as low prices as any of their competitors. They are now offering, for the holidays, a larger and more varied stock of goods than they have ever held before, and at remarkably low prices. From such an assortment suitable selections are quickly and easily made—a matter of importance to those whose time is valuable. They have a large and full line of men's and boys' overcoats at prices ranging all the way from $5 to $50, according to size and material. In the same way they offer an infinite choice of men's and boys' suits all the way from $5 to $60. These are fit for the counting-house, or for visiting, fit for the poor man and the rich man. All that any one has to do is to bring his money along and take his choice at the moment. Messrs. Freeman & Burr are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of broken suits, an opportunity which many are always on the lookout for. Those who desire to purchase clothing, but are unable to come to the City, should send to Messrs. Freeman & Burr for their Rules for Self-measure. Thus, with little or no trouble, any one in Wisconsin or Texas can provide himself with a perfect-fitting suit as easily as if he resided in Yorkville.

BROOKS BROTHERS.

Those residents of or visitors to New-York City who are particular about the cut and style of their costumes should visit the ready-made and custom clothing store of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, at the corner of Bond street and Broadway. These gentlemen have been successfully engaged in business for many years, and have fairly earned their reward in the high estimation in which their goods are held by the public, both for cheapness and excellence of material. This Christmas they are offering a thoroughly new, varied, and extensive assortment of men's and boys' Winter clothing. In overcoats of all descriptions their stock is particularly complete, as it is, also, in English and French suitings in every style and material. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is one of the most important in the establishment, it containing everything which a traveler might want for an outfit at a moment's notice, no matter whether he were off to the Arctic regions or South America.

WADE & CUMMING.

The great west-side ready-made clothing store of Messrs. Wade & Cumming, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, is offering special attractions this season to their customers and to visitors. No store in this section of the City can boast so fine a stock of men's and boys' overcoats and men's and boy's business and holiday suits. In order to give every one a chance to buy and at the same time to reduce their stock, they will offer, for the next sixty days, special bargains in men's and boys' overcoats and Winter suits. The goods are excellent in quality and very cheap.

BALDWIN & CO.

The "clothier's" C. O. D. mode of conducting business would appear to be the right one in every respect, judging from the rapidity with which his double-breast, extra long, fur and Eskimo beaver overcoats pass in at one door of his Canal street store and out at another just now.

JEWELRY.

BLACK, STARR & FROST.

Among the jewelers and silversmiths of New-York Messrs. Ball & Black, of whom Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost are the successors, have always maintained the highest reputation for the solidity and sterling value of their goods, and for the purity and choiceness of their gems and stones. This reputation the new firm seem determined to sustain, judging from the contents of their show-cases and cupboards. Their collection of solitaire diamonds, &c., is remarkably fine, one plethoric-looking brilliant, weighing twelve carats, and valued at $10,000, being fit for the centre of a king's crown. A magnificent emerald, without a flaw and of unusually fine color, is in the next case, and surrounding them are diamond sets of necklet, brooch, and earrings, strings of pearls of fabulous value, and some beautiful sets of very costly pearl ornaments. Another case is rich in choice sets of stone cameos and intaglios of rare workmanship, bracelets of every possible style and mounted with every description of gems; and again, another case contains as fine and varied an assortment of pink coral as is to be found on this side of the Atlantic. In watches, both for ladies and gentlemen, there is an endless choice. The firm are the sole agents for the celebrated Jacot watch. Two large cases are devoted entirely to rings, one for gentlemen's and the other for ladies' rings, with an opportunity of spending a few dollars or thousands, as you and your purse may settle the matter between you. Around the walls of the vast store are ranged the silver cupboards. Service after service of solid silver-ware is disclosed to view, from the full coffee and breakfast set to the miniature *tête-à-tête* sets with which young ladies are supposed to idle away their time between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Some very fine full table-sets of spoons, knives, forks, &c., are displayed in handsome cases for presents to young house-keepers; and an extensive array of salvers, ice-pitchers, berry dishes and spoons, sugar-bowls, goblets, &c., afford ample choice for selecting a present of a less costly character. Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost are not likely to remove to their new up-town store before the Spring arrives. In the meantime they will be glad to receive their patrons at the old store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

As importers of watches, jewelry, bronzes, and fancy goods, Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of Nos. 20 and 22 John street, have for many years had the highest reputation. For their watches they are most justly celebrated. Their stock of watches was never so large and varied as at present, nor has it ever included such valuable and high-priced specimens. It includes the far-famed Jurgensen watches and chronometers, (for the sale of which in this country the firm are the sole agents,) and the watches of Patek, Philippe & Co., of Geneva. There are some Jurgensen watches, with double-stop second hands and one-fifth of a second hands, which sell as high as $1,000 each. The choice of clocks is immense—French clocks, bronze clocks, marble clocks, clocks alone and clocks in sets, the latter running up to $150 and $200. There are also some very choice clock sets and other ornaments in silver and oxidized bronze. In vases there is every description of French and copies from the antique in bronze. In fine jewelry Messrs. Schuyler & Co. have a full general line, containing just such choice ornaments and gems as young ladies delight in. They have also a full line of the best cutlery, and an endless display of the best Vienna leather goods and gilt goods. Opera glasses are a specialty with this establishment, and they form a most elegant Christmas present; and the compliment can be increased by a visit to the fan department. Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham's staple business in sporting and military arms, Masonic and military goods, and in druggists' sundries is carried on as actively as ever during the holidays.

HOWARD & CO.

The diamonds, especially the solitaire stones, exhibited by Messrs. Howard & Co. at their jewelry and art store, No. 222 Fifth avenue, cannot surely be surpassed for purity and brilliancy and, in one instance, for size. They have now a schedule of prices, showing the cost for choice white stones up to five carats in weight. Among a large case of solitaire diamond earrings, is one pair of which the diamonds weigh twenty-four carats, and are prized at $15,000. The stock of gold jewelry and watches is one of the best in the City. Messrs. Howard & Co. being the agents for the famous Waltham watches, of which it is unnecessary to speak. In the art department there are some magnificent bronzes—some of Barbedienne's famous reproductions from the antique—such as the Borghese Gladiator, Praxiteles' Fawn, the Venus de Milan, Giovanni Bologna's Mercury, &c. The bronze and marble clock sets are superb, as are also some sets of Louis Treize. These range in price from $50 to $500. On the side counters are some elegant specimens of rococo and enameled porcelain.

MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

Holiday purchasers cannot do better than inspect the choice assortment of high classed goods displayed by Messrs. Ve Magnin, Guedin & Co. at their store, No. 652 Broadway. This firm is one of the patriarchs of the jewelry business, it having been established so long ago as the year 1817. They have a remarkably fine collection of watches, especially the Nardin watches, so famous in Europe, for the sale of which they are the sole agents in this country. For the ladies they have some very pretty crystal watches for hanging on the chatelaine. In general jewelry, necklaces, bracelets, rings, sets, &c., Messrs. Magnin, Guedin & Co.'s stock is particularly rich in pearls, stone cameos, and plain gold as well as in gems. There is also a fine display of bronzes and ormolu work, as well as general fancy goods, including leather goods, fans, &c. The musical boxes are on a grand piano scale, going as high as $900 in price, and playing eighty tunes.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.

At their two stores, No. 23 Maiden lane and No. 27 East Fifteenth street, Messrs. Alexander M. Hays & Co. have now on exhibition the most varied assortment of novelties in French and Vienna goods, clocks, bronzes, musical boxes, &c. Believing in catering to the holiday demand, they are offering all their stock at the lowest possible prices, thereby presenting an opportunity which gift purchasers should not neglect. They have, moreover, a very fine collection of watches, fine jewelry, diamonds, &c., especially solitaire diamond ear-rings, varying in weight from one up to fifteen carats. Messrs. Hays & Co.'s stock is choice and extensive, and is well worth a close inspection on the part of Christmas buyers.

BAWYO & DOTTER.

Messrs. Bawyo & Dotter, whose branch house is at Limoges, in France, are offering at their store, at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay street, a very fine imported collection of clocks, bronzes, parian marble statuary, elegant dinner, tea, and dessert sets in the finest French porcelain, toilet sets, and table and fancy glass-ware, which will not fail to interest those who call and inspect it. For the holiday season their prices have been greatly reduced.

SHEPARD, LE BOUTILLIER & CO.

Lovers of French clocks, sets, bronzes, and works of art of a kindred description, should visit one or both of the stores of Messrs. Shepard, Le Boutillier & Co., either at No. 865 Broadway or at No. 10 Maiden lane. These goods are all specially imported, and are from the first art factories of Europe. They are being sold at retail at wholesale prices.

MR. J. HOWARD FOOTE.

A musical box is a charming addition to one's drawing-room. Mr. J. Howard Foote, of No. 31 Maiden lane, has just imported a large number, made to his order, and thus offers an extraordinary opportunity to select one from a stock which is unequaled in variety, musical quality, and mechanical perfection.

THE PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN MAKERS.

STEINWAY & CO.

The art of piano-making, under the auspices of such manufacturers as Messrs. Steinway & Co., of Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, has attained such a degree of perfection that one would almost suppose that it had reached its zenith. Yet, year after year some new improvement, often of great importance, is brought out, and adds not alone to the ease and adroitness of the performance, but to the musical tones themselves. For instance, Messrs Steinway have lately introduced into their pianos their new patent tone-sustaining pedal—a most valuable and important invention, and one which greatly enlarges the capacity of the piano-forte for the production of the finest musical effects. The pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Co. are great favorites among musical artists and artistes, whether vocal or instrumental performers, for it is a fact that this firm's pianos are equally suitable to either style of music, and the academies of fine arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm have given a unanimous verdict of unqualified praise in their favor. Such pianos, though a luxury to amateurs, are a necessity to professionals and a desideratum for every one, especially young ladies' schools, where the same piano has to be used for the voice and for instrumentation. Messrs. Steinway & Co. manufacture grand, square, and upright pianos. The same excellence of material and skilled workmanship is put into them all, and they are sold at prices as low as such imperative requirements for a first-class piano will permit.

WEBER & CO.

New-York, indeed all American, pianists are familiar with the Weber piano, and the Weber piano-forte ware-rooms on Fifth avenue at the corner of Sixteenth street. That these pianos are of the very finest manufacture the numerous testimonials from such celebrities as Nilsson, Kellogg, Lucca, Patti, Strauss, Wehli, and many others, which are in the possession of Messrs. Weber & Co., are the strongest attainable testimony. That the Weber piano is a delightful one to listen to, certainly the least educated in such matters can easily attest. Performers, both amateur and professional, declare that it is equally delightful to play upon. In these days of handsome Christmas gifts, what could be more acceptable to a musical soul, whose piano has done its best service, than a new Weber piano. Their tone, touch, and lasting qualities cannot be surpassed, and such a one would well replace the superannuated instrument, and what a splendid bridal gift, or a present to young housekeepers. The Weber pianos are sold at the lowest prices compatible with excellence.

CHICKERING & CO.

The lovers of the pianos of Messrs. Chickering & Co., of No. 11 East Fourteenth street, cannot complain that their moral support is in any way wasted. Messrs. Chickering hold their own gallantly in the race of competition as to which of the New-York makers shall turn out the best piano. They have taken medal after medal at the great European international exhibitions, and have excited the admiration of such pianists as Liszt, Thalberg, Gottschalk, Moscheles, and others, and why? Because in their peculiar qualities they are as nearly perfect as possible, while in those qualities common to all pianos they are equal to all competitors. A Chickering piano is a musical treasure.

WM. KNABE & CO.

Widely spread as is the reputation of the pianos of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of New-York and Baltimore, it is not more so than their intrinsic merits entitle them to. The most brilliant professionals and amateurs have indorsed these pianos and have praised their tone and touch. They can be highly recommended, not only on account of their superiority as instruments, but on account of the comparatively low price at which they are sold, whether grand or square. Messrs. Knabe & Co. have pianos of all classes and kinds for sale, either for concert use, for the drawing room, or for young ladies' seminaries. Their New-York house is at No. 112 Fifth avenue.

DECKER BROTHERS.

Of the instruments turned out by the piano-forte makers of New-York, none are more deservedly popular than those of Messrs. Decker Brothers, of Union square. A good piano is one of the most appropriate presents for the festive season of Christmas and New-Year's, and in Messrs. Decker's warerooms there is an opportunity of selection which must meet the taste of everybody. Their pianos have a fine touch and tone, and are known for the excellence of their workmanship. Buyers should call and try them.

HAINES BROS.

Messrs. Haines Bros. have a large stock of pianos at their warerooms, No. 37 Union square, every one of which they guarantee when it leaves their premises. Their pianos may be bought at prices suitable to those of moderate means, and yet they are first-class instruments.

GEORGE STECK & CO.

A piano during these long Winter evenings is the greatest of luxuries. George Steck & Co., of No. 25 East Fourteenth street, offer tempting opportunities for purchasing one of their Vienna World's Fair prize medal pianos.

THE EXCISE CASES.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called up several cases in which indictments had been found against parties for violations of the Excise law. After some consultation between Messrs. Fellows and Courtney, (representing two of the indicted parties,) the court, and Mr. Rollins, the latter, addressing the court, said he came prepared to press five or six of these cases, but from the spirit shown, and the representations of counsel for the accused that it was not intended any longer to make organized opposition to the law, he was disposed not to press such cases unless he saw some revival of a disposition to defy the law. The cases on the calendar were, therefore, left undisposed of.

THE TWEED HABEAS CORPUS

MOTIONS MADE TO DISCHARGE OR ADMIT HIM TO BAIL.

THE MOTIONS DENIED GENERALLY, AND A WRIT OF CERTIORARI GRANTED—THE CASE TO BE HEARD BEFORE THE GENERAL TERM ON REVIEW TO-DAY—INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

The Tweed habeas corpus case was again before Judge Barrett yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Nothing could be more uninteresting than the proceedings. They were dry and technical, purely conversant with legal questions, and, for the most part, caviare to the general public. The court was opened at 10:30 o'clock, but as some matters of routine had to be disposed of in the first instance, the arguments on the writ of habeas corpus in the Tweed case did not commence until after 11 A. M. Tweed was brought down as usual in charge of Warden Liscomb, and was accompanied by his sons. The court-room was not crowded—indeed, hardly well filled—and so little was the interest in the proceedings that when the jurors who had been summoned for the trial of the ordinary cases were discharged from attendance, they immediately left the building. Tweed appeared to be in his usual robust health; and if any anxieties concerning the probable result of the present proceedings hold sway with him, they certainly leave no trace on the surface. He was accompanied by the full array of his counsel, but the proceedings were chiefly in the hands of Mr. Field and Ex-Judge Comstock. Messrs. Bartlett and Root were also in attendance, and Ex-Judge Fullerton remained in court while a portion of the argument was in progress. District Attorney Phelps and private counsel represented the people. The purpose of Tweed's counsel in pushing the matter forward is, as stated by Mr. Field when the case was before Judge Barrett last Thursday, to have it in proper shape to go before the Court of Appeals, which sits the first Monday in January; and the more immediate object of yesterday's proceedings was to procure the revision by the General Term of the Supreme Court, which will sit to-day. It will be recollected that on Thursday the case was adjourned to give the District Attorney an opportunity of considering what course he would pursue in reference to Tweed's traverse to the return made by Warden Liscomb to the writ of habeas corpus. This traverse consisted of ten different allegations, and yesterday the District Attorney moved to have seven of these stricken out. Mr. Field contended that such a motion could not be entertained, and that the District Attorney should either demur or join issue. Judge Barrett did not grant the application, but decided, or rather suggested, that the defendant should go into proof of the several allegations. Mr. Field then offered several proofs of a documentary character, some of which were admitted and some excluded by the court. After the proofs had been all offered Judge Barrett decided (as on argument) to dismiss the writ and remand the prisoner. A writ of certiorari was then sought and obtained from Judge Lawrence, in Chambers of the Supreme Court. While this application was pending Judge Barrett heard a motion to admit the prisoner to bail, and refused it, on the ground that the statute governing the matter had reference to persons charged with crimes, and not to persons who stood convicted. The way in which Mr. Tweed's case stands at present is this: The writ of habeas corpus has been dismissed and the prisoner remanded, bail has been refused, a writ of certiorari has been granted, and the matter will come before the General Term of the Supreme Court to-day, and this in its turn will mature it for the Appellate Court, which convenes at the beginning of next month. At the conclusion of the proceedings yesterday Tweed was removed to the Penitentiary, in charge of Warden Liscomb, and was accompanied by his son Richard Tweed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

District Attorney Phelps opened the proceedings. He believed, he said, that nothing had been presented by Tweed's answer or traverse which raised any question that could be determined by the court upon these proceedings. The questions raised had already been disposed of on the former writ of habeas corpus. Being desirous, however, that, if there was any question upon the merits of the application, it should be heard and disposed of as soon as practicable, he was inclined to refrain from making a motion to dismiss the writ upon the petition and return. It seemed to him that there were some things upon the traverse which the court might take cognizance of, but he would move to strike out the other portions of it.

Counsel for the people here formally moved to strike out as much of the traverse as was described as the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth paragraphs.

Mr. Field—I object; no such motion as that can be made.

Counsel for the People—I suppose that in any court counsel has a right to make a motion. The idea of a preliminary objection to the making of a motion is rather novel.

Mr. Field—I make the preliminary objection that this motion cannot be made.

Judge Barrett—I don't think you can make that objection. It belongs to the merits of the motion.

Counsel for the people then made the motion, which, he said, rested on the forty-eighth section of the Habeas Corpus act, the language of which limited the person making the traverse to the denial of any fact set forth in the return, or the allegation of any fact which showed his detention to be unlawful. He supposed it was well settled that the act itself had made no change in the law relating to habeas corpus, except in allowing a party to allege any fact alienendo or ex post facto, which, he contended, was not an element in the present allegations. Counsel submitted, therefore, that the following allegations should be stricken out of the traverse:

Third—That the court from which the said warrant of commitment annexed to the said return purports to have been issued had no jurisdiction nor power to try the alleged misdemeanors mentioned in the said warrant of commitment.

Fourth—That the pretended jury by whom this relator is alleged in the said warrant to have been tried and convicted was not impaneled according to the law of the land, was not a lawful jury, and had no jurisdiction or power to try the said supposed offenses, or to render any verdict respecting the same.

Fifth—That the alleged judgment in execution of which the said pretended warrant of commitment was issued was and is absolutely void, for want of jurisdiction to render the same.

Sixth—That the pretended trial and the pretended conviction of the relator were for one misdemeanor only, for which no imprisonment for more than one year, and no fine greater than $250 could be pronounced or adjudged against him, and that for such alleged misdemeanor and conviction the relator has already been imprisoned for more than one year under said pretended warrant, and has paid a fine of $250.

Seventh—That if the said one year's imprisonment was lawful, which the relator denies, each and every pretended sentence of the said court whereby said relator was condemned to any further or other imprisonment, or to pay any further or other fine, was and is void.

Eighth—That the term of the relator's imprisonment, under the said pretended warrant of commitment, has expired.

Tenth—That the said warrant of commitment is void for want of a specification of the offense or offenses whereof it is pretended that the relator was convicted.

Mr. Field said it was his intention to shorten the case as much as possible, inasmuch as there was a stipulation at the last hearing to put it in a form in which it could be heard on the following day by the General Term, and he supposed there was no use in discussing these questions to-day. This was a motion to strike out, and he wished to raise the preliminary objection that a motion of that kind could not be entertained. The forty-eighth section prescribed precisely what was to be done. The party brought up may deny any of the material facts, or allege any fact to show that his imprisonment was unlawful, and that he was entitled to his discharge. The counsel moved to strike out the answer upon a portion of the ground that, if true, it did not entitle the relator to his discharge. What was that but demurring to those parts of the return? That was the proper and usual form; he should either demur or join issue, and if he would demur they were perfectly content. If they admitted on the other side what was alleged, he would ask for nothing more; but to strike out was indirectly to do what should be done by a demurrer, and therefore he supposed that the thing was not proper. The application, if he understood it aright, was to strike out the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of the answer.

Counsel for the People—All but the first, second, and ninth.

Mr. Field, resuming, said that if counsel would demur to the other articles of the traverse he would not say another word on the subject. What he said was that the officer had no right to relieve the party from putting himself in that predicament, either of admitting or denying. It was by indirection he sought to accomplish that which he could only accomplish by a demurrer. Suppose there was a formal demurrer interposed, and he was arguing it, he could show that these various articles were warranted by law. The amendment to the third article was that the court had no jurisdiction to try the alleged misdemeanors mentioned in the complaint, and he asked if they could not show that? Could he not prove that the defendant was not in the County at all after the sentence, did the allegation in the record make it proof against the proof which they offered? No, for they alleged what would cover that. When he alleged there was no jurisdiction to try the misdemeanor he alleged proof to show there was no jurisdiction. The averment of the record was not conclusive, and he asserted, despite the statement of opposing counsel, that he had something to prove. They would prove that the statute passed in 1855 declared that the Court of Special Sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the County of New-York of all misdemeanors and complaints of misdemeanors. But here was the Court of Oyer and Terminer assuming jurisdiction, and [illegible] trial was by [illegible] that these complaints [illegible] then proposed to prove that the indictment was found on the complaint of a private person [illegible] the statute providing jurisdiction [illegible] in the Special Sessions, and if that was so how [illegible] an answer to all that? The [illegible] Court of Oyer and Terminer had decided that question. Certainly, but had anybody imagined that the court could conclusively decide the question of its own jurisdiction? There was no court in the country that could pronounce such a decision except the Supreme Court of the United States. The jurisdiction of a court to render any judgment was a question of law which might be raised in all places before the courts and before all officers. There was no exception except where the court that decides was constituted to decide upon its own jurisdiction, and the statute provided for that very case. The question of the competency of the court referred to the case where they appeal to the matter of evidence. The highest court in the country could not sentence a man for murder in that court, and it was idle to say that it was a court of general jurisdiction. A competent court meant a court competent for all purposes, and this matter was settled thirty years ago or upward on the authority of Judge Hill, who decided in 1843 that "if there was no power to render a judgment or a decree by terms of a process there was no competent court, and, therefore, no process." Would it not be proper to prove that the jury was improperly impaneled, or that the verdict pretended to be rendered was not rendered, and this referred entirely to the fourth article, which alleged that the verdict rendered was rendered where there was no jurisdiction by an incompetent jury. To strike out these two articles was equivalent to saying that they could not prove that the indictment was found on the complaint of a private person. He offered that proof, but it was rejected, and he clearly asked the benefit of that rejection. To strike out the articles was to exclude him from making the offer, and the fifth article was a reiteration of the fourth. The sixth article declared the conviction to be a conviction for misdemeanor, involving only one punishment, and though it might be said there was a certain degree of incongruity in allowing one Judge to sit in review of another Judge, he did not see it, since any Judge was the equal of another and capable of issuing writs of habeas corpus. He contended that the proper action of the counsel for the people would be to demur and not to make a motion to strike out. If he said he would demur, the defense would admit the allegation, and that would be the end of it, for the court could then pronounce its decision.

Judge Barrett—Are they bound to answer or to demur to it?

Mr. Field—Certainly. If they don't all our allegations are to be taken as true. The practice has been to demur or to deny, and the District Attorney said he would adopt either of these courses. If you hold that the issue is now joined we want nothing more. We will enter our proof and you can render judgment.

Judge Barrett suggested the calling attention to each point of the traverse.

Mr. Field expressed his readiness to do so.

Counsel for the people asked the court if it denied his motion.

Judge Barrett replied that he reserved the question, and would entertain the offers of Mr. Field as they were made.

Mr. Phelps said that the court had judicial knowledge of the facts, for the record of the testimony was on the files, and the court should take cognizance of it.

Mr. Field then offered in evidence the record of the court and the bill of exceptions.

The District Attorney objected to the introduction of the bill of exceptions because it was not part of the record.

The court ruled out the bill of exceptions, but admitted the record.

Mr. Field then offered the bill of exceptions for the purpose of showing that the entry in the record of the verdict of the jury was not correct, that it had been altered, and that there had been an interpolation made in it.

Judge Barrett—That I rule out. I will take nothing but the record of the court.

Mr. Field offered the minutes of the Grand Jury for the purpose of showing that the court had no jurisdiction over the misdemeanor. He wanted to show that the indictment did not originate with the Grand Jury but with a private person.

District Attorney Phelps objected, and the court sustained the objection, deeming the proof inadmissible.

Mr. Field offered the minutes of the verdict, and the Clerk of the court was sworn to prove the payment of "the fine on the 28th November, 1874." He also offered the papers in the motion to correct the record and the order of the court denying the motion.

The offer was objected to, and was excluded as inadmissible.

Mr. Field then offered the minutes of the Grand Jury, to show that the indictment was found on the complaint of a private party.

Mr. Phelps objected, and it was excluded.

Mr. Field next offered the minutes of the court, to show the verdict the jury rendered, but it was also ruled out.

Mr. Field said the proper course was to refuse the offer generally, to give a certiorari, and let them go to the General Term. Meanwhile the prisoner to be remanded.

The Court accordingly disposed of the matter in the manner suggested, and Mr. Field moved to admit the prisoner to bail, on the authority of the following:

CHAPTER 663, LAWS OF 1873.

SECTION 90. Whenever any proceedings commenced under this article shall be removed by the prisoner into the Supreme Court, to be there examined and corrected, or whenever any prisoner shall appeal to the Court of Appeals from any decision refusing his discharge, and the offense with which such prisoner stands charged is one for which such prisoner may be admitted to bail by the laws of this State, the court or officer so refusing such discharge shall, on the demand of such prisoner, or his counsel, at any time after the time of rendering his decision, fix the amount in which such prisoner may be admitted to bail, and thereupon, if such prisoner shall serve on such officer, or on the Clerk of such court, and on the District Attorney of the county in which such proceedings are had, a notice of his intention to remove such proceedings into the Supreme Court, to be examined and corrected, or of his appeal to the Court of Appeals, as the case may be, and enter into recognizance in the amount so fixed in manner and form, and with such surety or sureties as shall be approved by such officer or court, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court, or the County Judge of the county in which such proceeding shall be had, conditioned that the said prisoner will appear at a time and place to be stated in said recognizance, to abide by and perform the judgment or order of the court into which said proceedings may have been removed, in case the proceedings so removed [illegible] shall be affirmed by the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, then such prisoner shall be discharged from custody until the said Supreme Court shall have decided the matter so removed into it, or until the Court of Appeals shall hear and decide such appeal, or until such proceedings so appealed be dismissed; and such prisoner shall remain in the custody of the Sheriff of the county in which he may then be until he give bail as aforesaid, or if he do not give bail, then until the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals shall have decided the matters so removed into it, or the appeal so be taken, or until said proceedings or appeal shall be dismissed.

Judge Barrett—I don't see anything in this to justify the application for bail. The prisoner is not charged, but convicted, of an offense, and to consent to his discharge I should have direct authority from the Legislature. I cannot entertain this motion.

The court adjourned, and the matter, this morning, will be brought before the General Term.

WEST HOBOKEN OFFICIALS CONVICTED.

In the Hudson County Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, yesterday, James White, Patrick M. Welden, Frederick Frambach, Henry Luther, and Charles S. Galbraith, composing the Town Committee of West Hoboken, were convicted of misconduct in office. They were charged with having ordered the payment to Daniel Lake of two bills amounting together to the sum of $9, without first having had the bills sworn to. Having received his money upon the unsworn bills, Mr. Lake took the matter to the notice of the next Grand Jury, and the Township Committee indicted. Judge Hoffman, convinced that there had been no intentional fraud perpetrated, imposed a fine of six cents and costs. Immediately after the case just reported had been disposed of, Messrs. White, Frambach, and Luther, three of the committeemen, were placed on trial on a charge of having defrauded the township. It seems that Mr. White, while the new township charter was pending before the Legislature, went to Trenton to work for the passage of the bill. His expenses, amounting to $28, he charged the township committee, and he, with the aid of Messrs. Frambach and Luther, passed the bill. The case having been given to the jurors, they, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. The court will pronounce sentence in this case Friday.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, having decided that the School Trustees of Riverhead had no authority to imprison habitual truants in the House of Refuge under the Compulsory Education act, have determined that they shall be placed in charge of the Principal of the District School where they may reside, and for the second and subsequent offenses shall be sent to the Principal of the Riverhead Union School, who shall confine them in charge of the janitor in rooms Nos. 7 and 8, the janitor to be paid $2 50 per day by the district from which the truant comes, besides a charge of fifty cents per day for tuition.

School Commissioner S. Orlando Lee, of Patchogue, reports that he has among the "children" for whom the law authorizes public money to be paid a mother and child, the mother being under twenty-one and the child over five.

RIFLE SHOOTING ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

The American Rifle Association will hold a series of matches on its range at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Christmas Day. The first will be a military contest open to all members of the National Guard, in uniform. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; five shots; ammunition free, entrance fee, fifty cents. The second contest will be open to all comers; weapon, any rifle permitted by the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing. The third and last contest will be designated the Ladies' Match. The [illegible] conditions to be the same as in the [illegible]. The range may be reached by the New-Haven Railroad.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans — Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hero of the Hour—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot—Miss Emily Soldene.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—To the Death—Wandering Skersie.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

COOPER UNION.—Lecture by Mr. Charles C. Bradlaugh—"Washington and Cromwell."

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

TERRACE GARDEN.—L. B. Lent's Circus.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

MASONIC HALL.—Ladies' Fair of the "Union Relief Association."

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

The speeches at the New-England dinner last night were of a quality unusually choice, even for that gifted assemblage. In his capacity of re-elected President Mr. Isaac H. Bailey gave a racy and appropriate résumé of what he called his missionary labors in the service of the society. Mr. Bailey has a happy knack of throwing out suggestive allusions to great subjects which will always prevent his speeches from being commonplace, and as an exponent of the dry and caustic New-England type of humor he is the right man in the right place. Senator Conkling was brilliant, ornate, and eloquent, as is his wont on such occasions, and Mayor Vance spoke so happily and so well on behalf of the City as to suggest the hope that he may one day have a more lengthened term in which to do honor to the social responsibilities of the position of Chief Magistrate. Dr. Chapin and Mr. Beecher furnished the party with characteristic specimens of the two widely different styles of oratory of two of the greatest pulpit orators in the country. The intellectual treat presented to the guests at last night's dinner was, in short, for excellence and variety, quite unmatched by any similar gathering of the season.

The Committee which has been inquiring into the Pacific Mail Company's affairs is coming on to New-York to pursue its inquiries. We hope it will go to the bottom of the affair, but as the books of the Company are already in Washington, it is difficult to see the object of the present operation. However, many things have been ascertained which deserve the fullest investigation. It has been stated, for instance, that when Stockwell was put out of the company he was indebted to it in the sum of $1,000,000. It is also said that there were transactions between Stockwell and Hatch of a nature which has not been thoroughly explained. Then it has been stated by a correspondent, (whose name was given to us for use if necessary,) that the company has sustained a loss since May 31, 1871, of $1,896,891 13. This correspondent said: "I charge that these losses have been incurred by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, in which they have little or no stock, to benefit their own interests as Directors and stockholders in the Panama Railroad Company." Then there is Mr. Sage's damaging statement to the effect that the assets of the company had been exaggerated and its liabilities proportionately depreciated. Then there is the sum of $750,000 drawn from the company's treasury for "use at Washington" to be accounted for. Altogether, the field for investigation is large enough in all conscience, and if the committee can get at all the secrets by coming to New-York it will not misspend its time. But the affair at present has a very mysterious and suspicious look.

The memorial bust to Mr. William Cullen Bryant has been placed in the Metropolitan Museum—the latest, but by no means the last, public tribute of respect to Mr. Bryant. Whether as a private citizen, a man of letters, or a journalist, Mr. Bryant is an honor to New-York, and he will always be remembered side by side with the most distinguished men in the annals of the State. His poems are among the most graceful contributions ever made to our domestic literature—the literature of home, in which young and old can always take a pure and innocent pleasure. There is not a line in these works, so full of imagination and beauty, which the author need wish to efface, now that he has reached that period of life at which a wise man is apt to be a severe critic of his own productions. Scholars will never fail to attach a high value to Mr. Bryant's edition of *Homer*. As a journalist, we of a younger generation ought to think no honor too great for Mr. Bryant, for he has kept the honor of our callling unsullied throughout a span of years which is longer than the lifetime of most of his fellow-workers. His name has never been associated with faithlessness to his responsibilities, or with treachery toward the public. It is now, we believe, half a century ago since he first became connected with the *Evening Post*, and his name still reflects lustre upon that influential journal. If all journalists would strive to earn as good a reputation as that which Mr. Bryant will leave behind him, it might be better for the public; and certainly it would be better for themselves.

One of the indications of the approaching session of the Legislature is the issue in the *Lobbyists' Own* of the annual prospectus of a notorious agent of corruption. As usual, this production smacks a little of the advertisement of a patent bug-destroyer. First we have the deadly and disagreeable qualities of certain parasites described in the most harrowing way. "Strikers," "mercenary rascals," "corrupt scoundrels," and other vermin who not only bite, but also "impregnate the air with bad odors," are, the organ of skilled talent declares, likely to prove as lively as ever during the coming session at Albany. But there is, of course, a specific—an invaluable, unfailing, long-tried specific—still to be had at the old stand. "There is no safety for capital, except by the use of money in self-protection." Of course not, and there is but one man worthy to be intrusted with the spending of it. Barber, Phelps & Co.—who have of late years made serious inroads on an old established business—are mere upstarts, not to be mentioned in the same breath with the very "honest jintleman" who has made a pretty good thing out of the business of legislative go-between. Have the "soulless corporations" not generosity enough to drop old honesty a job or two, just for old acquaintance sake?

The Managers of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company commenced their annual battle with the store-owners of Beekman and Ann streets on Monday. The former caused the snow which had fallen on the previous day to be banked at either side of their tracks, and the latter, so as to be able to continue business, trampled it down with their horses' feet, and distributed it as before. The Managers then sent a few men to throw back the snow against the curbstones and to keep the tracks clear, but the store-keepers speedily proved more than a match for them. As a result the poor horses were compelled to drag the heavily-laden cars through the snow, often without the poor comfort of touching the track once in the distance of a block. Year after year this inhuman system has been persevered in, as it would seem, in order to save the few dollars that would have to be expended for removing the snow to the East River dumping-place. On Monday, and again on yesterday forenoon, Mr. Bergh's officers could very easily have found witnesses enough to sustain a charge of cruelty to animals against the Managers of the Bleecker Street Line.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was certainly right when he pointed to the expenditure for public printing in that State as a proper subject for vigorous retrenchment. The recently published report of the State Treasurer shows that during the last fiscal year there was expended for the State printing in actual money $135,006, and that $125,400 more remains chargeable to that account. This, with the $30,773 expended for "advertising the laws" to a population the mass of which cannot read, foots up the pretty sum of $291,179, or almost as much as South Carolina expended for free schools during the same year, and over $80,000 more than the State of New-York expended for its public printing in 1873. The Legislative expenses of South Carolina for the past fiscal year were $290,000; those of New-York State for 1873 were but $305,118. Retrenchment and reform in the Palmetto State evidently cannot begin a moment too soon.

The Carlists seem to have a talent for getting into trouble with Germany. They have now aroused the anger of the Teutonic navy, and two men-of-war, which had been ordered to leave the Spanish coast are to remain at Santander and demand satisfaction for a Carlist attack upon a German brig. Spanish affairs are further embroiled by a spasmodic revival of activity among the Alfonsists, who are evidently nerving themselves for a fresh struggle. A few quick, vigorous blows on the part of the Republican Army just at this juncture would do much to frighten all the pretenders into the shade; but those blows do not come, and "the King" Carlos dodges in and out among the northern mountains, while Alfonso and the grandees clamor for the restoration of monarchy.

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE FINANCE BILL.

By what may be called a strict party vote—only one Republican voting with the minority and one Democrat with the majority—the bill providing for the resumption of specie payments passed the Senate last night. The measure is one for which the Republican Party can well afford to shoulder the responsibility. Its main purpose is to pledge the faith of the United States to the declaration that on a fixed date the legal-tender notes shall become what they profess to be—orders on demand for their face value in coin. The promoters of the bill have not encumbered that simple declaration with any matter calculated to excite opposition among those well affected toward the essential part of the bill, or to furnish an excuse for opposition to those lacking the courage to come out squarely against its main proposition. The preparations for the redemption of United States notes in coin will be conducted under the responsibility of the executive officers of an Administration which has thrown the whole weight of its influence on the side of specie payments. The actual accomplishment of redemption will undoubtedly be intrusted to an Administration elected on a distinct pledge of fidelity to this very task. The first and great point to be gained is the obtaining of a pledge of resumption from which any future Congress will find it almost impossible to recede, which will supply the element of certainty now lacking in the calculations of the business community, and which will elevate the credit, by vindicating the good faith, of the United States throughout the civilized world.

So far as the Republican Party in the Senate is concerned, that point has been gained. It only needs that the Republican majority in the House should prove as faithful to its party pledges and to the duty which it owes to the country, to insure the passage of the bill into law. Judging from the Democratic tactics in the Senate, the opposition is utterly destitute of a policy on this question. It was a curious illustration of the Democratic idea of "hard money" principles to find Mr. Thurman proposing as an amendment to the bill that part of the Customs duties should be made payable in greenbacks or bank notes. Senator Bogy was consistent enough, and probably more truly Democratic, in proposing to take payment of all the duties in legal-tender notes if the importer so desired. But if it be possible to stand on the Syracuse platform and at the same time favor a plan calculated to drive coin out of the country, the less we hear about the Eastern Democracy as a party of "hard money" the better. The Democratic arguments against the bill were singularly weak. They betrayed the irresolution of men who had no convictions in common on a question out of which they had made a good deal of political capital, but for whose settlement, either way, they were completely unprepared. One section of Democratic Senators opposed the bill on the pretense that it did not go far enough; the other voted against it because it went too far. Both were agreed only on the policy of delay, and in trusting to the chance of dissension among its supporters to defeat the settlement of a question which they found it very convenient to keep open.

When the bill comes up for discussion in the House we shall see a repetition of the same kind of tactics on the part of the opposition. The main issue of resumption definitely fixed or resumption indefinitely postponed will be as studiously dodged as it has been by the opposition press in its criticisms on this bill, and by the Democratic Senators in discussing it last night. The bill is avowedly a compromise measure, but it makes no concessions calculated to obstruct the accomplishment of its main purpose. Let any fair-minded man study the bill by the aid of Mr. Sherman's very lucid and able exposition, and he will hardly fail to appreciate the motives which have united Republicans in the support of a measure which may not be the best that could be devised, but which is the best likely to pass this session. It would be preposterous to sacrifice the opportunity of making one great stride toward specie payments for the sake of certain qualifications, restrictions, and practical details, the necessity for which cannot arise for some time to come. The effect of such a bill will, undoubtedly, be to show that many of the obstacles at present apprehended in the progress toward resumption are purely visionary. It is not improbable that the light of experience may also reveal obstacles at present unforeseen. After we are fairly started on the path, the removal of hindrances will be a much easier business and one likely to be more intelligently prosecuted than at present. Meanwhile a very wide discretion in regard to practical details is left where it rightfully belongs—with the Secretary of the Treasury and his associate officers. It is perfectly safe policy for the Republican Party in Congress to stake its chances for future recognition by the people on the honesty and success with which the executive details of this measure will be carried out.

OUR STREETS.

The other day, when a slight earthquake startled the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, some people said that we now had an admirable opportunity for investigating "this important subject." Perhaps it is important, and perhaps it ought to be investigated, so that we may learn how to guard against a recurrence of these terrestrial troubles. But there are so many things which need immediate and practical investigation, that we can well afford to let the earthquake and all its attendant phenomena alone for the present. We shall never be able to prevent earthquakes, whatever we may know about them. It is not a practical matter, though a plausible theory may greatly interest scientific people.

Just now, one of our most trying problems is how to get about New-York. The City is in a state of partial blockade. From one end of the island to the other the streets and avenues are filled with snow, slush, and ice. There was a heavy fall of wet, soggy snow on Sunday. It blocked the streets and covered the sidewalks. The ordinance requiring the spaces in front of houses and business blocks to be cleaned could not be enforced without some hardship. Occupants of warehouses and other commercial buildings were not expected to be able to clear off their sidewalks until Monday. Householders generally waited until the storm was over before they commenced operations, and, when the snow ceased, freezing weather set in; by sunrise on Monday morning the thick coating of moist snow which had covered the City was an adamantine mass of ice. As a rule, the sidewalks are still slippery with it, and the streets are choked like half-frozen rivers. Not the slightest attempt has been made on the part of the City authorities to remove the snow. It will gradually evaporate, we suppose, and in the meantime be the cause of increased diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other diseases. We suppose the public do not mind—if they did they would take measures to compel the authorities to do their duty. Above the City Hall the main thoroughfares are so impeded that foot-travel is dangerous and difficult, and the poor horses which are urged through them are subjects for human pity. From the new Post Office to the Battery, in the narrower, but not less busy streets where commerce crowds, the condition of things is simply indescribable. The spectacle of a vast community, in a wealthy City, boasting of an advanced civilization, so worried and harassed, is certainly a singular one.

Of course, popular indignation is at once visited upon the imperfect and inadequate means of locomotion offered by the street railways. As in previous instances, the railway companies "doubled up" their teams and reduced the number of their cars. The consequence was that these objectionable vehicles were horribly crowded, and persons who have long distances to travel, found it well-nigh impossible to walk. To "foot it" from Wall street to the upper part of the City, in the present condition of the sidewalks, is a really serious undertaking. Whatever may be said about the health of walking, this century of material progress ought to give us ample facilities for transportation, inside of the City, when we want it. We have nothing of the sort.

But leaving the street-car out of the question, (and we make no mention of our expensive hacks and cabs,) we are really wrestling with the problem of the condition of our streets in Winter. It is a great shame that this city, with its million of people, is not able to have clear streets within twenty-four hours after the end of a snow storm. We have an expensive City Government, amply equipped with running machinery, and able to make an impressive display on occasion; but it cannot, or does not, provide any means of making the streets passable in winter. Year after year, we have the same complaints of inefficiency and the same failure to accomplish anything. It is monstrous that we should, after all our struggles, be obliged to submit to the nuisance and discomforts of streets under embargo and the unwholesome effects of melting masses of ice and snow mingled with the offal of the City. No man can tell how many lives, especially among children, are annually sacrificed to this disgraceful failure to keep the streets clean and clear. The work can be done, and it should be done. If there are no expedients to accomplish this purpose, our civilization is of small account. If there are means of doing this job, and they are not put into operation, our Municipal Government is a failure and an expensive sham. In any event, the sooner we address ourselves seriously to a solution of this problem, the better it will be for us. It is unpleasant to contemplate the great Metropolis of the Republic in such a dismal plight as we see it to-day. If you want to see the full effect of it, look at the mortality returns during the next two weeks.

ROYAL RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Although the French can hardly be said to have attached much political significance to the recent visit of the Empress of Russia and the Grand Dukes, her sons, to Paris, they were nevertheless gratified by it. Some of the Parisian journalists wrote mysterious paragraphs, intimating that the Emperor of all the Russias was inclined to bestow much sympathy on the French Republic; and that the visit of his Queen was chosen as the occasion for demonstrating that, whatever Germany might wish to do to embarrass the growth of the young Republic, Russia would not assist by word or deed. But this idle gossip was wasted on the ears of the great majority of Frenchmen, who saw in the visit of the royal lady and her sons only a chance to make a good impression, and who improved it. Had it been a visit from the Emperor Alexander himself they might have been more cautious, and probably would have felt bound to invite the occupants of the German Legation Hotel to assist at the feasts and ceremonials. But as their principal guest was a lady, they allowed their gallantry to get the better of their desire to prevent any gossip, and Paris blossomed into such fêtes and splendors as, in later years, it has rarely seen.

There was not much of republican simplicity or austerity in the reception which France, through the means of its Marshal-President, offered the Russian Empress and Grand Dukes. There was, on the contrary, a touch of the old lavish splendor of Louis XIV.'s time in all the feastings and merry-makings. As the Empress is passionately fond of flowers, wagons filled with rarest and costliest blooms were daily sent to the Embassy of Russia during her stay in Paris; all the great notables went daily to do her homage; the new Opera-house, as yet unconsecrated to the gods of song, was illuminated, and the Grand Dukes, attended at a respectful distance by the Marshal, were shown the decorations of the finest musical temple in the world, and admired the paintings of Baudry, and the vast halls enriched with sculptures, gildings, and mirrors. During their stay the republican President also entertained the imperial party at a banquet in the Palace of the Elysée, after which a reception was given, and clever comedians, on an extemporized stage, beguiled the time with sprightly pieces from the *répertoire* of the Parisian theatres. The Empress, meantime, wandered *incognita* in a private carriage along the boulevards, or at her hotel received every one of note, save the German Ambassador and the self-styled "King of Spain"—the former of whom had the good sense not to call. And when the Empress was ready to depart for San Remo, where she hopes to recover her shattered health during the Winter, she was ushered into a superb imperial railway carriage, as large as seven ordinary ones, and forming "a sumptuous apartment," and all Paris rushed to the station to see the party off.

These various attentions, quite equal in grandeur to any offered by Napoleon to crowned heads in the famous Exposition year, save perhaps so far as military display is concerned, did not escape the notice of the curious and vigilant Germans, who were possibly a little nettled at the gratified and gracious manner in which the Empress and the Grand Dukes received them, but who, on the whole, maintained their dignity very well. Anything tending to mark an open alliance between France and Russia would certainly cause much commotion in Germany, and possibly some efforts to nip it in the bud would be made; but the indications are not yet definite enough to justify any such endeavors. That there is warm friendship and sympathy between the two peoples, there is no doubt; but it is not, therefore, certain that in the next great European war they might not be antagonists. For the present, it seems as if they were disposed to be friends and allies; and it is beyond peradventure that if the French were sure of a Russian alliance, they would hasten the beginning of that war of vengeance which they now prudently postpone while they consolidate their resources, and perfect their military organization.

NEW-ORLEANS SCHOOLS.

The City of New-Orleans has of late been unusually agitated over the subject of mixed schools. The local papers are filled with accounts of numerous controversies, which appear to have been provoked by the fear that colored youth and maidens were about to demand general admission to white schools, rather than by their actual presence in any large numbers there. Our readers are already familiar with the story of the young men who, a few days since, procured the expulsion of all colored girls from the girls' Lower High School in New-Orleans; and have also been told how a street riot ensued, in which policemen and students were seriously injured, and during which one negro, we were gravely informed, dropped dead from excitement. But they have, perhaps, not yet heard that the City Superintendent of Schools was suddenly beset the other day, in the streets, by ten or fifteen young men, who laid violent hands upon him, and conveyed him to the girls' high school, where, "in presence of the assembled pupils," he was compelled to apologize for some language he was supposed to have used concerning the mixture of races in schools, and was also forced to sign a document by which he is bound to prevent the mixture of white and colored pupils in the public schools. This was certainly an extraordinary proceeding, especially as the City Superintendent subsequently affirmed, in conversation, that he was opposed to the admixture of races in schools, and as the principal of the school exonerated him from the charge made against him. It was then discovered that the reporter of a Republican paper in the city had said something which the young ladies of the school thought insulting, and he was forthwith cowhided on the street by an indignant champion.

It is evident from these facts, which are stated by the Conservative press of New-Orleans, that any determined attempt to insist on a general system of mixed schools in that city would result in violence and bloodshed. As soon as negroes began to apply for admission to the high schools, the whites began a campaign of the most absolute hostility to every official who countenanced even the examination of the blacks previous to admission. About thirty negroes, described as "well qualified," made application for examination for the boys' high school some days since, whereupon the Caucasian youth at once complained to the City Superintendent, and announced their intention to oust the negroes forcibly if they entered the school. The Superintendent replied that he did not believe there would be any general demand on the part of the blacks for admission, and hinted that the School Board would soon meet and take measures which would satisfy both races without causing any disturbance. Thus the matter rested until the occurrence of the recent riot, which was disgraceful to both parties, just as the forcible and illegal arrest of the City Superintendent, and the arbitrary manner in which he was forced to sign a humiliating disclaimer, were discreditable to the city. If such hot-headed proceedings are continued, it is possible enough to have trouble of a serious character, even before the negroes have shown any special aggressive disposition. When precocious young schoolboys assume functions which only belong to legally-constituted authorities, awkward events may be anticipated at any moment.

Mixed schools are plainly far from desirable at present either in Louisiana or in any other of the ex-slave States. We have had enough non-partisan testimony on that point to make it perfectly clear that any measure insisting on an admixture of races in the school-room would be destructive of civil order in communities where its enforcement was attempted. But the Southern people are not wise in attempting to browbeat and stamp down the negroes who now and then, actuated more or less by jealousy, and inflamed to anger by the Caucasian's assumption of superiority, try to pass examinations for, or even to enter, white schools. Nothing is to be gained by such a course of conduct as that which New-Orleans white pupils and their friends have latterly been engaged in. A friendly demeanor toward the negroes, and the provision for their boys and girls of good high schools by the School Board, will probably prevent any outbreaks, and will end in a total separation of the races. The board appears to have acted wisely just now in closing the schools for a few days, until the excitement subsides. The "colored persons of mixed blood" who voted with the White Leaguers at the late city election must indulge in a few bitter reflections as they see their children spurned from the doors of public schools as if they were pariahs. But their only remedy is to encourage moderation, and to do all they can to obtain in separate schools, school facilities equal with those enjoyed by the whites.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The new play entitled, "The Two Orphans," and represented for the first time in the United States at the Union Square Theatre, night before last, is destined, if we are not much mistaken, to have a protracted run. It has defects, but its merits, as a drama interesting and impressive to an average audience, undoubtedly outweigh its faults. Of these are to be mentioned as most important the triteness of the subjects employed and the unbroken gloom of the tone, while to the credit of the piece is to be reckoned the skillful development of the plot, the variety and contrast of the characters, and, to sum up many minor excellences, its perfect adaptation to the taste of the general public. As some misapprehension may exist as to the rank which "Les Deux Orphelines" holds in French dramatic literature, it may be well to say at once that it is considered simply as a first-rate "boulevard" play. Many years ago, M. Dennery, its principal author, wrote "La Grâce de Dieu," since Italianized as "Linda di Chamounix," and Anglicised as "The Pearl of Savoy." "La Grâce de Dieu" drew overflowing audiences for many hundred nights, and at once passed into history, with "La Tour de Nesle," as a masterpiece of its kind. Since that period, M. Dennery, who is *facile princeps* among the producers of melodrama, has brought forth a long series of successful works, but none rivaled "La Grâce de Dieu," until, with the co-operation of M. Cormon, he conceived "Les Deux Orphelines." This achievement, which was acted about a year at the Porte St. Martin and Châtelet Theatres, was possessed of all the qualities which might be sought in the performances of two such veterans. It is exceedingly powerful, but its force is derived wholly from what the French call *ficelles*, a highly expressive term which we may paraphrase by saying that it means the tricks of authors who "know the ropes." Originality cannot be claimed for any trait in "The Two Orphans," but we can name no piece, even in the standard répertoire, in which consummate *savoir faire* is more conspicuous at every step. Add to the fact that tact without genius is a good deal more potent than genius without tact, and that, both in Paris and here, the managers who have played "Les Deux Orphelines" have done their share toward insuring the favorable reception of the drama with a liberality and zeal we shall never see surpassed, and the chief cause of the popularity of MM. Dennery and Cormon's latest effort will, we think, be apparent. We have no intention of rehearsing its story, which really embodies three or four narratives, all of which, as many of the personages, have a very familiar air, but are cleverly interwoven and augment the symmetry of the whole. The leading incidents of "The Two Orphans" grow out of the separation in Paris of two sisters, one of whom is blind, who come to meet a distant relative. A rascally nobleman has one of the young girls carried off to his château, and her sightless companion falls into the clutches of an old hag whose husband has been put to death for murder, and who now lives with a favorite and worthy son upon the proceeds of mendicancy and theft. The woman who has taken charge of the blind orphan treats her much after the fashion of "La Goualeuse," in Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," and death would often be a welcome relief to the sufferer, were it not for the consolation she now and then derives from the sympathy and aid of a cripple, the second son of her persecutor, and, withal, an honest creature. While the other sister's honor is menaced by her ravisher; while she is rescued from the château by another nobleman, who becomes enamored of her, and is finally thrown into the Bastile by relatives who oppose his intended marriage, the blind girl's martyrdom continues. It would surely end in death but for the cripple, who protects her against his brother's attempts to outrage her. In the French play he kills the villain; in the English version he merely engages in a combat which is interrupted by the arrival of the police, and a happy *dénouement* follows. But this sketch must not be taken as fully descriptive of the *matériel* of "The Two Orphans." It is crammed full of incident, and there is a connection between every character and every act, which prevents an application of the word useless to any personage or scene. Perhaps, indeed, one character could be expunged, but its disappearance would cause that of the sixth tableau, the most beautiful and touching, in our judgment, of the whole seven. It turns upon the same event related by Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables," in which Sister Simplice, "who had never told a falsehood," denied to Javert that Jean Valjean was concealed in her room. In "The Two Orphans," a repentant prisoner, seeing that one of the sisters is about to be sent into exile for the sole crime of being loved by a nobleman, steps forth to fill her place. The matron of the prison, another Sister Simplice, does as she would have done. A passage of this kind, we would here remark, shows something more than *savoir-faire*, and its eloquence is proportionally greater. With the exception of the fifth tableau, however, in which there is too much fainting as the curtain slowly descends, each of those remaining has a vigorous climax. There are seven in all, of which the courtyard of La Salpêtrière, the Place St. Sulpice, and the illuminated garden and terrace at Bel-Air are to be referred to as illustrated by "sets" of passing beauty and massiveness. As for the characters, those of real importance are fourteen in number. Mr. Mackay's portrayal of *Pierre Frochard*, the cripple, deserves most praise for its elaborateness of detail, but Miss Claxton's personation of *Louise*, the blind girl, is almost equal in its way to Mr. Mackay's work, and only needs a little occasional repose of manner to be perfect. Mr. Parselle represents *Count De Linières*, whose position in respect of *Countess Diane*—depicted by Miss Fanny Morant—makes him one of the principal personages in the drama. We should like a trifle more severity and courtliness about Mr. Parselle, for the husbands of the period in which the action of "The Two Orphans" is carried on were rather more dignified than the men of the present day, but this will probably come in due course. Miss Fanny Morant's picture of the wife was faultless in this, as in every respect, and on Mrs. Marie Wilkins' delineation of *La Frochard*, the hag already alluded to, nearly as unqualified commendation can be bestowed with justice. Mr. Thorne's rôle is not lengthy, but the *Chevalier De Vaudrey* has two excellent situations, and Mr. Thorne turns them to profit. Mr. McKee Rankin plays the scoundrel, *Jacques*, with permissible brutality; Miss Rose Eytinge strengthens the "cast" by assuming the part of *Marianne*, the outcast, who goes into exile in *Henriette's* stead; *Henriette* finds in Miss Kitty Blanchard an earnest if not very sympathetic representative; Miss Ida Vernon brings to the utterance of the few words of *Sister Génevieve* the fruits of rare experience, and Messrs. Stuart Robson,—as *Picard*, valet to the Chevalier,—Morris, Montgomery, Thompson, and Mathews divide among themselves the less prominent *dramatis personæ*. The drama, as done into English, adheres closely to the original, except in respect of certain references to acts of questionable morality in the past, and at the close, when *Pierre* does not kill his brother. These changes do not either detract from the positive interest of the piece, or lessen its effectiveness. We cannot help expressing disapproval of the enlargement of Mr. Stuart Robson's share of the evening's transactions. Mr. Robson is a very funny comedian, but much of his talk and much of his "business" in "The Two Orphans" is entirely out of place. This review of a performance which occupied, on account of "waits," which, we dare say, will be reduced to a minimum in a night or two, only requires a supplementary line recording the presence, Monday, of a large and brilliant assemblage at the Union Square Theatre, now at the outset of a new golden era.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Scenes from life in Ireland are always interesting to a west side audience, and Mr. Boucicault's drama of "Arrah na Pogue," which was produced at Wood's last evening, was, of course, very warmly received, and seemed, indeed, to be more fully appreciated than several of the plays which have preceded it at this establishment. It has been carefully set and the various characters have been judiciously distributed. The cast comprises the whole strength of the company. For the little folks who are now home for the holidays special provision has been made at the matinées at Wood's, when "Aladdin," with all its gorgeous scenery and wonderful transformations, is given, together with the romantic drama of "The Carpenter of Rouen."

MACCABE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Maccabe continues his excellent entertainment at Robinson Hall, and so far, appearances are quite in favor of the supposition that the reputation which he gained in London as a monologue performer is likely to be ratified in New-York. His performance is not inaptly entitled "Begone, Dull Care," for it is marvelously potent to induce mirth, and is thoroughly antagonistic to any gloomy philosophy. It is an entertainment of a peculiar order. It is clever without effrontery, brisk and piquant without offense, and satirical without any lapse from good-nature. Then, Mr. Maccabe has a very pleasant way of putting himself on terms with his audience. He is thoroughly without pretense, and his modest little explanatory speech is delivered every evening without any intention to make it appear something perfectly new. It is, in truth, the appropriate framework of a very pleasant picture, and he doesn't care to gild it with fresh tinsel every time he presents it for inspection. There is one especially attractive and commendable feature of Mr. Maccabe's entertainment, and that is its perfect delicacy. No grossness contaminates it, and people of the very nicest tastes may freely visit it. And yet, Mr. Maccabe is never on stilts. On the contrary, he comes down to the veritable region of low comedy, and on that slippery ground achieves his greatest success. In truth, his "Troubadour of the Present," (a pleasant euphemism for a ballad singer, or, at least, something of that order,) is one of the finest low comedy characterizations of recent years. It is thoroughly artistic even to the smallest details, and may be fairly described as of that perfect "Jem Bags" type, which Robson made famous on the other side of the Atlantic, and which Burton rendered celebrated here. A good deal of the effect of the impersonation is caught from a happy contrast with "The Troubadour of Romance," a totally different kind of personage who carries the conventional guitar, is appareled in brave attire, and sings his love ditties under a lady's window. How shrewdly Mr. Maccabe catches the various foibles of society will be understood by any one who witnesses his performances as *Mr. Solemn Sides*, a stupid elderly gentleman, who makes an after-dinner speech, as *Miss Mary May*, a young lady with a good-naturedly satirical turn, or his sketch of "A Lady-killer in the Drawing-room." His ventriloquism is also remarkably interesting, and he plays well and sings satisfactorily, although his songs are hardly as good as the sketches to which they form a kind of supplement. The more elaborate performances which he furnishes, such as "The English Excursion Train" and "Sir Rowland, the Ruff'un," are very amusing. In fine, the entertainment which Mr. Maccabe gives at Robinson Hall, should be largely attended during the Christmas holidays. It deserves this patronage both on account of its artistic merit, and because of its freedom from offense of any kind.

PARK THEATRE.

An item not "in the bills" on the occasion of the one hundredth performance by Mr. Raymond of "Colonel Sellers," this evening, will be a speech by Mark Twain, the author of the drama. Satin programmes will be distributed, with little bottles of perfume labelled, "Col. Sellers' Eye-water," to the ladies, and floral *boutonnières* will be given the gentlemen. This will surely be a gala night at the Park.

CHARLIE ROSS.

A REWARD OF $5,000 OFFERED FOR THE RETURN OF THE CHILD OR INFORMATION, AND NO QUESTIONED ASKED.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—C. K. Ross, father of the stolen boy, offers $5,000 for the return of Charlie within ten days from this date, to any one of the addresses named below. He says: Being entirely satisfied that his abductors were killed at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 14th inst., I now offer the above sum for his return or for information which shall lead thereto, promising to ask no questions. The boy may be delivered to any one of the following addresses: Ross, Sheil & Co., No. 304 Market street, Philadelphia; Henry Lewis, No. 2,101 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Lewis Bros. & Co., Fo. 73 Leonard street, New-York; Lewis Bros. & Co., No. 63 Franklin street, Boston; A. B. Stoughton, opposite the Patent Office, Seventh street, Washington, D. C.; Holliday, Phillips & Co., No. 21 Hanover street, Baltimore, or to my residence, where information may also be sent.

(Signed.) CHRISTIAN K. ROSS,
East Washington lane, Germantown, via Chestnut Hill Railroad.

THE BODY FOUND IN NEWARK BAY NOT THE BODY OF CHARLIE ROSS.

County Physician Stout, of Jersey City, having directed that the body of the boy found in Newark Bay on Nov. 17, and supposed to have been that of Charlie Ross, be disinterred, Undertaker Speer yesterday took the body out of its grave. It had been buried not in the pauper's burial ground at Snake Hill, as generally supposed, but in the old Hudson City Cemetery. After disinterment, it was removed to the Morgue, on Communipaw avenue, near Ocean avenue, and placed upon a box in such a position as to facilitate a thorough examination of it. It was attired in the clothes which it wore when discovered and buried. After the arrival of the body at the Morgue, County Physician Stout, assisted by Dr. Viers and others, made an examination of the remains. The result of their investigations effectually diposes of the theory that the remains are those of the missing boy. They were those of a male child, but all of the indications were that the child was not more than eighteen months old. But four teeth had cut through the upper gum, and but two through the lower. The hair upon its head was very thin and short. The bones of the skull were still widely separated by the sutures. The body measured only thirty inches, and all of the signs were that the child was not more than a year and a half old when he met his death. The body still lies in the Morgue awaiting identification; but the examination of the doctors leaves no room for doubt that the waif from Newark Bay was not the kidnapped child.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

THE FIRST THREE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The first three decisions by the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims were made to-day as follows:

James Hooper vs. the United States.—Allowance on freights and primage, $1,014 07; chronometer, $250; bill of particulars, $1,316 52; amount of judgment, $3,180 59; interest from July 10, 1864, to date of judgment, Dec. 22, 1874, at four per cent., $1,329 49.

Thomas J. Hooper vs. the United States.—Allowance on bill of particulars, $422 50; salary, at $100 per month, for three months, $300; amount of judgment, $722 50; interest from July 10, 1864, to Dec. 22, 1874, at four per cent., $302 37.

William B. Hooper vs. The United States.—Allowance on bill of particulars, $845; salary for three months, at $150 per month, $450; amount of judgment, $1,295; interest from July 10, 1864, to Dec. 24, 1874, at four per cent., $541 31.

The court will adjourn to-morrow until after the holidays. Judge Porter was absent yesterday and to-day, and will not be present to-morrow. His absence will carry over the important cases recently argued until the week after next.

JUDGE KELLEY REPUDIATES THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Hon. William D. Kelley says it is not true, as published in a telegram from St. Louis to-day, that he will come out openly for the Independent Party, and in time to play a prominent part in the National Convention at Cleveland, on March 14 next. He further says, whatever differences may exist between him and other Republicans on the financial question, he will seek their adjustment as a member of the party, and not outside of it. He authorizes this explanation.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Little Rock, Dec. 22.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill providing for the issue of two and a half million bonds for funding the floating indebtedness and to raise means to pay the current expenses of the State Government.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

KING KALAKAUA.

PARTIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION IN THIS CITY — ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make preparations for tendering the hospitalities of this City to King Kalakaua, was held yesterday in Clerk Pinckney's office. Alderman Gilon presided until the arrival of the regular Chairman, Mr. McCafferty, who has been ill for several days. The committee having learned that Mr. William N. Armstrong, formerly a classmate of the King at Honolulu, and Mr. S. W. F. Odell, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hawaiian Islands, were in the Mayor's office, both gentlemen were requested by a subcommittee to be present during the meeting, and they immediately responded.

Alderman Gilon expressed the hope that Mr. Armstrong and the Chargé d'Affaires would inform the committee of the views of the King as to the proposed reception, so that they might be enabled to meet his wishes.

Mr. Armstrong said, in reply, that when be presented the communication of Mayor Vance to the King, in Washington, he expressed the pleasure he felt at having an opportunity to see New-York, and to receive the hospitalities of the City at the hands of the Common Council. But he would remind the committee that the King had contracted a severe cold while on his way from San Francisco, and that his health was somewhat impaired. It was, therefore, necessary for him to be careful, and not expose himself to the danger of pneumonia. If his health permitted he would agree to any arrangements the committee might decide upon. It would be necessary to select quarters for the King in the Fifth Avenue, Brevoort, or Windsor Hotel. He preferred the Fifth Avenue Hotel, because the King could see from its windows—what he had often desired to see—a field of ice, as Madison square now appears to be. He wished to behold Winter in all its varied aspects, because he could not see it in his own country.

Mr. Odell remarked that the King would see many ice-fields on his way from Washington to this City. He was in favor of selecting quarters in the Windsor for his Majesty. As Chargé d'Affaires, he would have to meet the King upon his arrival, and he would introduce him to the committee.

Alderman Ottendorfer said it was proposed to accompany the King to the public institutions, but, of course, that would depend upon his health.

Mr. Armstrong assured the committee that the King would be very happy to see the public institutions if he could do so without injury to his health.

Alderman McCafferty thought it would be well to have a banquet in honor of the arrival of the King, and to extend invitations to representative men, including the press.

Alderman Ottendorfer said that the information given by Mr. Armstrong showed that the committee could not make any definite arrangements for the reception of King Kalakaua until they ascertained the condition of his health. It would be necessary, however, to receive the King on his arrival in Jersey City, and to escort him to such quarters as might be selected for his accommodation. They could then ascertain his further pleasure.

The following subcommittee was appointed to procure quarters for the King during his stay in this City: Aldermen McCafferty, Gilon, and Koch, and Assistant Aldermen Brucks and Keating. They propose to co-operate with the committee by escorting the King from Jersey City to a suite of rooms in the Windsor Hotel, and to engage the Seventh Regiment Band to serenade him during the evening. The King will leave Washington at 9 o'clock this morning, and the train will be due at 4 P. M.

It is understood that Mayor Vance will formally receive him at the hotel. No other arrangements will be made until after consultation with the King. He has already been invited to witness a performance of the "Black Crook," and it is said that he will visit Booth's Theatre before his departure from this City for Boston, and proceed from the latter city to San Francisco on his way home. He will remain here until Saturday or Monday next.

The preparations for the reception of King Kalakaua and suite at the Windsor Hotel are more than usually extensive. Parlors Nos. 112, 112, 117, and 118, on the first floor, fronting on Fifth avenue, have been assigned to the royal party for their exclusive use. In addition to these a number of sleeping and other apartments have also been put in readiness for the coming guests. The parlors alluded to are situated to the north of the main entrance, and are fitted up with every luxury and convenience that even his Majesty of Hawaii could desire. The walls are exquisitely paneled in rosewood and embellished with plate-glass mirrors reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Rich carpets of ornamental pattern cover the floors, and the furniture is the most elegant and costly that the warerooms of the Metropolis can furnish. During the evening a serenade will be given in honor of the King and his suite, at which a number of distinguished citizens are expected to be present.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment held another informal session yesterday for the purpose of exchanging views as to various items in the estimates for 1875. The meeting, which was private, occupied nearly three hours. At the close the board met in public, but, as no reference to the Budget was made, it is presumed that the members had not come to an agreement. Ordinary business was then transacted. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Controller to issue the following bonds: $200,000 assessment fund bonds; $300,000 of bonds to liquidate claims and judgments; $50.000 City parks improvement fund stock; $100,000 Croton Aqueduct bonds and $40,000 City Londs. The board then made an appropriation of $50,000 for the maintenance of the Nautical School, as provided by an act of the Legislature. A number of transfers of unexpended balances were then made, after which the Controller announced that he had received applications for appropriations from the Excise fund from the following institutions: New-York Colored Mission, Central Dispensary, Free Dormitory for Women, Demilt Dispensary, Ladies' Union Relief Association, Five Points Mission, St. Barnabas Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Blind Mechanics' Association, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, Metropolitan Throat Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, House of Mercy, New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, New-York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis' Hospital, Western Homeopathic Dispensary, Northern Dispensary, New-York Juvenile Asylum, Institution of Mercy, St. Vincent's Industrial Home, New-York Dispensary, New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children, Foundling Asylum, St. James' Industrial School, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Home of the Aged, under charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Home, and Women's Aid Society. All the applications were laid over, after which the board adjourned until 11:30 o'clock this morning, when it is understood the estimates for 1875 will be again considered.

YOUNG SNOW-BALLERS IN COURT.

Judge Wandell, presiding at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, was deservedly severe on all youngsters arraigned before him charged with throwing snow-balls. These young scoundrels have caused most serious damage to innumerable hats, not to mention the extensive business which they created for the unhappy barbers in the eye-decorating line. Over fifteen uncouth-looking boys were arraigned before the court charged with making targets of the heads, hats, and other belongings of the passers by on the streets. They were all fined $2 each, and, of course, not having ever seen any such amount of money in their own pockets, they were locked up in default of payment. In a few minutes the Judge was besieged by the mothers of the youths, who, with tears in their eyes, begged for the release of "Johnny" or "Tommy." Justice Wandell, after listening to many such appeals, could not stand it any longer, and turning to Sergt. James said, "Bring up all these little snow-balling rascals." They filed in amid such expressions from their mothers as, "Oh, Jimmy, won't I give it to you when I get you home?" and, "Oh, John, to think your father's son would have come to this!" Justice Wandell, who himself had a black mark near his eye, the result of a frozen snow-ball, thrown by some person on Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, on Monday evening, while he was sleigh-riding, after admonishing the juveniles on the harm likely to be caused by their acts, discharged them. Many a youthful throat sent up a touching appeal as the corrective arm of the mother knocked the prison-cell dust out of the pantaloons of a future Alderman.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The 'Longshoremen's Union No. 2 held a special meeting last evening in the basement of the school-house, corner of New-Bowery and James street, for the purpose of disposing of a question of defraying the funeral expenses of the member who was killed while working on Pier No. 2 East River, during the general strike. That matter being settled, the question of rates was discussed amid the utmost confusion, some insisting upon the adoption of a uniform wages of 30 cents per hour for day work, and 40 cents for night work, while others demanded entire independence in the matter, by working for whatever they could get in advance of that rate. After an hour and a half spent in disorderly and irregular debate, during which two Police officers were present to eject over-demonstrative members, an adjournment was effected before a decision in favor of either measure could be arrived at.

ANOTHER SPOON THIEF.

John McCarthy, a well-known thief, was arrested yesterday morning with a large bundle in his possession, by Officer Hickey, of the Seventeenth Precinct. On searching him at the station-house a dozen silver spoons, several forks, and other silverware, all marked with the letter R., were found upon him. He was brought before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and remanded until an owner for the property found on him can be obtained.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION—ITS UNHEALTHY CONDITION—A COUPLE OF ITALIAN LODGING DENS—VACCINATION IN THE SCHOOLS—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday reports were received from Sanitary Inspectors Post and Nealis in relation to the unwholesome condition of the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station in East Fifty-ninth street. The Inspectors report that the building is utterly unfit for occupancy by human beings, yet into this disease-breeding house 111 policemen are crowded. The ventilation, particularly in the sleeping apartments, was simply horrible, utterly inadequate to the wants of the occupants, and the number of cubic feet of air to each occupant was far below the minimum to secure good health. In the main building there is a well-hole, with a sky-light to allow the foul air generated in the sleeping-rooms to escape, but when the men are asleep the doors of the dormitories are closed, and all means of ventilation are closed. In the cellar of the main building the closets are in a filthy condition. The water does not properly run off, and the floor is saturated with decomposing matter, which emits a stench liable to breed typhus, or what is known as "jail" fever. In the rear building is a room occupied by thirty-eight men. This room is so small that the beds of the men touch each other. The ceilings are low, the means of heating are poor, and the ventilation is defective. Altogether the building is totally unfit for human habitation.

The board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, the premises now occupied as a Police station in the Ninteenth Precinct are totally inadequate for that purpose; that the buildings on said premises are constantly so overcrowded that they are in a condition detrimental to health and dangerous to life; and that said buildings cannot be so altered as to secure the necessary ventilation, or to properly accommodate the Police force of said precinct.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, with copies of the reports of sanitary officers of this board in respect to the Nineteenth Police Precinct Station, be forwarded to His Honor the Mayor of the City, and to the Police Department.

The attention of the board was called to the condition of the premises Nos. 52 and 54 Crosby street, which are occupied by Italians as a boarding and lodging house. The premises are reported to be in a filthy and unhealthy condition. Hundreds of Italian lodgers sleep on the floors there every night, huddled up in blankets. The rooms are heated by small stoves which have little or no draft, and the rooms are often filled with smoke and coal gas. The window-panes are rendered opaque by dirt, and the windows are seldom or never opened to let in pure air, while the atmosphere in the rooms is so vitiated as to breed disease and death. Stagnant water collects under the basement floors and gives forth a sickening odor. Inspector Nealis states further in his report that the Italians seem to enjoy this mode of life, and will not move until compelled to do so by the Board of Health. A resolution was adopted ordering the immediate vacation of the premises, and these orders will be enforced by the Sanitary Police.

The board appointed twelve additional vaccinators, and a thorough system of vaccinating the children in the public schools, as it is thought that this method is more expedient for securing general vaccination. The board have also taken steps to make a thorough inspection of the public schools, with a view to making an exhaustive report in regard to skin diseases so prevalent among children attending the schools.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the two weeks ending on the 19th inst.:

Week ending Dec. 12: Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 36; measles, 1; diphtheria, 139; small-pox, 54; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

Week ending Dec. 19: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 2; diphtheria, 154; small-pox, 94; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

From the above report it will be observed that there was an increase of fifteen cases of diphtheria, forty cases of small-pox, fourteen cases of scarlet fever, three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, three cases of typhoid fever, and one case of measles, and a decrease of two cases of typhus fever during last week as compared with the preceeding week. During the past week the disinfecting corps visited 129 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 119 houses, together with quantities of bedding, clothing, &c. Thirty-nine cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report in relation to the mortality for the past week:

"There were 476 deaths in the week ending Dec. 12, and in the week ending on the 19th inst. there were 551 deaths reported, showing an increase of 75 in the total mortality last week. This increase occurred in a great variety of the usual causes of death. Various causes gave a considerable increase in the mortality of children under five years of age, of which class 227 deaths were reported last week. There were 37 deaths reported of person seventy years of age and upward, and there were 99 deaths from phthisis reported, against 77 reported in the previous week. The fatal cases of small-pox amounted to 21, or 6 less than in the previous week, and scarlatina, diphtheria, and croup were charged with 90 deaths last week against 66 reported from the same causes in the previous week. The mean temperature was at 36.8 and 30.06 degrees Fahrenheit, in the successive weeks, with an extreme range of 38 degrees last week, and of 32 degrees in the previous week, and with a mean barometric pressure exceeding 30 inches of the mercurial column each week.

Though in the fluctuating course of diphtheria there was some increase of fatal cases last week, the entire central half of the City from the Battery to King's Bridge, and all the region south of Canal street, were conspicuously free from fatal cases."

CHRISTMAS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

New-Brunswick will have on Christmas Day and evening enough amusement to satisfy it to its fullest extent. In the afternoon Bob Butler's Pantomime Company will give "Humpty Dumpty," and Prof. Herrmann will give his wonderful performances of mirth and magic, distributing over 300 bonbons and Christmas novelties to the little ones in the audience free of cost. In the evening the famous Ninth Regiment Band in full uniform, together with Miss Heilbron, and several eminent violinists and soloists, will present the gems of the most popular operas, to be followed with the unique Fifth Avenue Theatre comedy "My Uncle's Will," in which Miss Fanny Foster, late of Wallack's, will assume the part of *Florence Marigold*. The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" will conclude the performance.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

No day has as yet been fixed upon for the hearing of the appeal of Mr. Tilton's counsel from the order of Judge McCue, granting Mr. Beecher the bill of particulars. Indeed, judging from present inaction and the aspect of affairs in general connected with the case, it would seem as if the trial would not be proceeded with on the first Monday in January. For their part the Judges of the General Term of the City Court have been, and are ready to grant a special sitting upon any day of the present month that might be agreed upon by counsel, provided it did not interfere with the regular business of the court. Mr. Beecher's counsel claim that they have made fruitless efforts to induce Mr. Tilton's counsel to fix a day for the argument. Gen. Tracy stated yesterday that he endeavored to induce Ex-Judge Morris to sign a stipulation agreeing upon an early date, but that the latter gentleman referred him to Mr. Beach, who, in turn, referred him back to Mr. Morris. Whatever may be their intentions, the plaintiff's counsel certainly have it in their power to delay the argument until the regular sitting of the court, which course would result in putting the trial off until the February or perhaps the March term. The rumors of a compromise have been greatly strengthened by this seeming apathy of counsel, notwithstanding the emphatic denial of their truth by both plaintiff and defendant.

PAUL FALK'S PENITENCE AND SENTENCE—HE IS FINED $250.

Paul Falk, indicted among others for a violation of the laws forbidding Sunday theatrical performances, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Paul, through his counsel, expressed deep penitence. He had, although it was no excuse, acted in ignorance of the law, and thought he could not go far wrong by following the example of Theodore Thomas and Max Strakosch. He had already made an apology to the District Attorney, and was now willing to further conciliate justice by making an apology to the court. Moved to mercifulness by Paul's penitence, Assistant District Attorney Russell said he did not seek vindictive punishment, and as a plea of guilty and a promise of amendment had been interposed, he would be satisfied with the imposition of a fine, the more so as a disposition had been exhibited among theatrical managers to comply with the law.

Judge Barrett said, under the circumstances he would not impose a sentence of imprisonment. The law was on the statute book, and while there must be expected to be obeyed. There were ordinary means open to those who were dissatisfied with the law to work for its repeal, but they could not be permitted to nullify it by refusing obedience to it. Had the prisoner, by standing his trial, continued to defy the law, the court would have undoubtedly, upon conviction, have sentenced him to imprisonment. But as it was he would only impose a fine of $250, the prisoner to stand committed until the amount be paid.

Among other new works which Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has just imported may be mentioned twenty copies of *Greville's Memoirs*—those curious volumes which reveal so many dark stories of the courts of George III. and George IV. For weeks past it has been impossible to get these volumes in New-York, every copy of the first importation having been immediately sold. The book is invaluable to the student of history, and must take rank with *Walpole's Letters*. Already Mr. Brentano has received orders for eleven out of these twenty copies. He has also on sale *Picturesque America*, the most sumptuous book of the kind ever published. Among the new magazines and papers are the *Fortnightly Review* for December, containing an interesting article on politics by Mr. Edward Dicey, and the *World* newspaper—that paper with which Mr. Labouchere is making so great a sensation in London.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday for the purpose of framing an answer to a communication received from Mayor Vance, demanding an explanation of the recent dismissal of eighteen firemen for selling their salaries to brokers. After remaining in secret session for several hours the board adjourned without having concluded their labors. The Commissioners in their reply take the ground that the men were dismissed with the view of putting a stop to the operations of the salary brokers, which they claim were causing a great deal of demoralization in the force. The reply to the Mayor will also contain a transcript of the proceedings of the board in relation to the dismissals, a copy of the charges preferred against each individual dismissed, and the rules of the department bearing upon the case. The reply will not be ready for several days.

THE POST OFFICE SCALES CONTRACT.

The large contract for scales required by the Post Office Department, to conform to the new law, which will go into operation Jan. 1, 1875, has been awarded to Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. Some three thousand or more scales will be needed, and must be distributed in all parts of the country by that date. As Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. have warehouses in all sections of the United States, they can execute a contract of this magnitude in a way that no others can do, and without interfering with their regular business. There were six competitors for the contract, but as the great majority of those who use scales use them of the Fairbanks manufacture, the decision of the Postmaster General will undoubtedly give satisfaction to the public.—*Evening Post.*

ONE NIGHT IN PRISON FOR SALTING THE TRACKS.

Mr. Bergh on Monday night caused the arrest of Mr. John B. Clawson, President of the Central Cross-town Road, together with Ex-Assemblyman Joseph C. Carey, Stoddard Stout, Michael Touhey, and Patrick Connolly, officers and employes of the road, on a charge of salting the tracks. The accused, after spending the night in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court. Counsel for the prisoners asked for their discharge, on the ground that the corporation ordinance alleged to have been violated imposed a fine only, the recovery of which depended upon the result of a civil action. The motion was denied, and the case set down for examination this morning, the accused being released on parole.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A CONTINUATION OF OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.
WORLD OF SCIENCE.
THE GREAT SILVER MINE OF CALIFORNIA.
ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By MARK TWAIN.
EARLY AMERICAN COLONISTS.
RELATIVE VALUE OF FEED AND MANURE.
MILK AS FOOD. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

With full Market Reports and Reviews of Financial and Commercial Affairs for the week.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES office. PRICE 5 CENTS.

For the Holidays.
Always acceptable.
COLGATE & CO.'S ESSENCE WHITE ROSE.
Sold by dealers in toilet articles.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batcheler's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Merry Christmas.—Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Gents' Toilet Slippers, Children's Leggings, useful gifts for the holidays, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints of Hands or feet—cure guaranteed. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot No. 451 6th av. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. All druggists.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Gentlemen are Invited to Call, Examine, and buy a pair of WINTER SHOES for $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Everdell's Elegant Visiting Cards and Note Paper for the Holidays, Crests, Monograms, &c. No. 302 Broadway.

Rheumatic pains in the muscles of the ribs are easily overcome by CAMPHORINE. Price, 25 cents.

Zealously Set About Curing that Cough.—Use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Bargains in Fine Furs. Seal-skin Furs a Specialty. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Lundborg's California Water.
For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

HEATON—GRISWOLD.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, D. D., and Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., AUGUSTUS G. HEATON to ADELAIDE W. GRISWOLD, daughter of Almon W. Griswold, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On the 22d inst., JULIA GRACE, youngest daughter of Edward C. and Lottie A. Ashley, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 310 West 30th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, 21st inst., of pneumonia, W. H. BALDWIN, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 69 Bank st., on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Services at Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M., Thursday.

CONNER.—On Sunday Dec. 20, at Richmond, Staten Island, RICHARD CONNER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

CRANE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, 1874, ALICE M., beloved wife of Daniel B. Crane, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 217 Henry st., Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Northport, Long Island, for interment.

DEDERICK.—At North Madison, Ohio, Dec. 17, FRANCES LEE, widow of the late Zachariah Dederick, late of this City, formerly of Catskill, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son, Z. Dederick, No. 2 East 86th st., at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FOX.—THOMAS BYRNE FOX, aged 12 years, 9 months, and 8 days, the son of Senator John Fox, died Tuesday, Dec. 22, after a very severe illness.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Morris st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

HOLT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 20, W. HENRY HOLT, aged 27 years.

Funeral at his late residence in Montclair, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

HELD.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, EDWARD FREDERICK, younger son of John and Mary Held, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, D. W. and I. Wilson and C. T. Vernol, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 128 West 4th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

MANLY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Col. JOHN H. MANLY, of Houston, Texas, aged 53 years.

☞ Texas and North Carolina papers please copy.

McMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 20, LOUISE, second daughter of Lewis and Alethia Augusta McMullen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 291 Livingston st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 20, at Burlington, N. J., Miss LAVINIA MORGAN, of Wethersfield, Conn.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer, Burlington. Burial at Wethersfield, Thursday, Dec. 24.

PACKARD.—On Monday, 21st inst., in Ashfield, Mass., ELLA L., wife of A. W. Packard, of Brooklyn, aged 27 years.

Funeral at Ashfield, 24th inst., at 12 M.

PERZEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOHN GEORGE PERZEL, aged 58 years, 5 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

READ.—In this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., THOMAS T. READ.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 39 Bond st., Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SEELY.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, WILLIE, only son of Thomas G. and Susan J. Seely, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 432 8th av., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

TEWKSBURY.—At Tarrytown, on Monday morning, at the residence of S. D. Law, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH TEWKSBURY, in the 78th year of her age.

Services at Mr. Law's residence, on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M.

TRIPP.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., CHARLES TRIPP, aged 66 years, 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Washington and Putnam Lodges of F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 348 West 17th st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., ALBERT W. WRIGHT, of this City, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 16th st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor? C. L. BRACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 12,843 different boys and girls; 154,506 lodgings and 203,506 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 10,288 children, who were taught, clothed, and partly fed, (461,208 meals were furnished;) 3,935 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 27,116. There have been 6,478 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,527 were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirty-first annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to received subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice President, No. 63 William st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice President, No. 71 South st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Vice President, No. 54 South st.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st.

Elected Managers—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

Chairmen of Ward Committees—First, Second, and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 162 South st.; Fifth, Dr. James B. Van Kleeck, No. 160 Franklin st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, William Abbott, No. 62 Pike st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Peter A. Welch, No. 383 West st.; Tenth, Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, No. 238 East 12th st.; Twelfth, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel R. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. T. Smith, No. 329 East 49th st.; Twentieth, Darius M. Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 232 East 39th st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

PROF. CARL HUBNER
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

Going to Church—After Church—Family Devotion—Jealousy—The Village Aristocrat—Joy—Sorrow—Secret Letter—Too Bold—Too Timid—Mother's Treasure—Behind the Scenes, &c., &c.

The above fine pictures, with many others, by Prof. Carl Hubner, are now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Also, more than fifty others, embracing examples by S. J. Guy, E. L. Henry, Kuwasseg, père, J. D. Smillie, Henriette Ronner, Homer Martin, Winslow Homer, Savini, McEntee, Holterton, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold by auction THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

Dec. 15, 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, at Clinton Hall.

COINS AND BRIC-A-BRAC,
gems from a cabinet of antique coins, the property of a private collector. Also, a few choice Bronzes.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23, at Clinton Hall.
PRIVATE LIBRARY.

A choice collection of illustrated and standard books, many very rare. Among them Hogarth's Works, folio; Michaux's Sylva, 5 vols., morocco; Musée Française and Royal, 6 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 6 vols., folio; Sir Thomas Lawrence's Gallery; Encyclopedia Britannica, 22 vols.; Costume, Ancien et Moderne, Turnbull's Collection of Paintings, Armengaud les Galleries Publique de l'Europe, 3 vols., folio; sets of books elegantly bound, Bulwer, 22 vols.; Cavier, 16 vols.; Dickens, 53 vols.; Morley, Scott's Waverley, Shakespeare, &c., &c., &c.

Now on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

$5,000 REWARD.

Five Thousand Dollars will be paid for the return, WITHIN TEN DAYS from this date, to any one of the addresses named below, of my son,

CHARLES BREWSTER ROSS,

aged four years and seven months, who was taken from Germantown on July 1, 1874.

Being entirely satisfied that his abductors were killed at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 14th inst., I now offer the above sum for his return, or for information which shall lead thereto, promising to ask no questions. The boy may be delivered at any one of the following addresses:

ROSS, SHOTT & CO., No. 304 Market st., Philadelphia.
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Or to my residence, where information may also be sent.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1874.

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TO THE LOVERS OF THE ART OF PAINTS of Murillo and Rafael.

There will be held for a few days an exhibition of a magnificent collection of original and authentic paints of the most celebrated and well-known artists, such as Ribera, (Españoleto,) Velasquez, Rembrandt, Espinosa, Rodil, and others from different schools. Admission free of charge. Place of Exhibition, Hotel Del Recreo, No. 11 West 11th st., New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1874.

The conflict of races in Vicksburg has far greater political significance than was at first apparent, and the more I investigate the matter the more I am convinced that the question involved is not shall Peter Crosby hold the office of Sheriff in Warren County, but shall the negroes of Mississippi be allowed to retain their political ascendency? The fight which took place in this city on Monday last demonstrates very clearly how weak all negro governments are, and what a few determined white men can accomplish. In a few hours Gov. Kellogg was deprived of all power in Louisiana, and in a far shorter time the officers of the richest county in Mississippi were deposed and obliged to leave their homes. There can be no doubt that the forcible overthrow of the Government here was rebellious and unjustifiable. Crosby, if his bond was not valid, and I am sure it was not, could have been removed by legal means. The few fair-minded and unprejudiced citizens of this place entertain and express this opinion, but at the same time they, in common with good men of both political parties, join in approving of the action of the white men in preventing the armed negroes from entering the city. That this resistance was accompanied by cruel and unnecessary bloodshed there can be no doubt. Five or six hundred half idiotic black men came to the city limits armed, and led, it is true, by bold and desperate men, but I cannot find that they came with any distinct purpose of either killing the whites or robbing their houses. "Why did you come to Vicksburg under arms?" I have asked several of those in prison. The invariable reply has been: "Well, I donno, Sah; we was told to come, and we comed." They were led by desperate men, as I have said, and had they entered the city they might have been incited to commit terrible outrages, for in union with the city negroes they would have outnumbered the whites four to one. There is no evidence that they intended to commit any depredation, but they had arms in their hands, and they were led, as I say, by bad men. It is for this reason that even Republicans approve of the action which was taken in preventing them from marching on the Court-house.

WHAT THE NEGROES COULD HAVE DONE.

During the progress of the difficulties here both sides have been greatly misrepresented by certain partisan journals at the North. This has been done by interested office-holders on the one side, and by hot-headed and passionate white Democrats on the other. It was stated that negroes were shot down in cold blood while begging for mercy. This is untrue. The negroes themselves, who as a class are seldom positive about anything, unite in the statement that all those who gave up their arms were protected. On the other hand, certain white men have telegraphed to all parts of the country that shortly after the fight the negroes began burning and plundering gin houses and barns. This is also untrue. I cannot find that one dollar's worth of property was destroyed by the blacks. What they could do were they properly organized and led, or did they desire to engage in a war of races, may be seen by a reference to the census. In Warren County the negroes outnumber the whites three to one, while the upper county, just adjoining, has a negro population of ten to one white. Washington County, the next one above, has a population of 12,405 negroes and only 2,164 whites. Yazoo County contains 4,884 whites: the negro population amounts to 12,395. In Hinds County there are 20,659 blacks and 9,826 whites. There are 10,626 negroes in Jefferson, and only 3,215 whites; and Claiborne County, the one adjoining Vicksburg on the south, contains 9,996 blacks and 3,30[illegible] whites. While in Issaquena County the returns show that there are no less than 6,146 negroes to 741 whites. When these figures are taken into consideration some idea may be formed of what the negroes might do were a war of races to occur. But, as has been frequently stated, they are naturally afraid of the whites, and, as a class, they are a peace-loving people. I have spoken to many of them in relation to the fight in which they lost so many of their friends, and asked them if they thought the colored people would attempt to revenge themselves. They all joined in answering in the negative, and not a few assured me that their only desire was to live at peace, and cultivate their land. Of course there are a few small-fry politicians who, for their own purposes, counsel the black men to arm themselves and be prepared to fight their white neighbors, but I cannot find that this wicked advice is heeded. The black men in Warren County have learned a bitter lesson. They are convinced now, if never before, of the superiority of the whites in courage and knowledge of war, and I am assured that should another fight take place the whites will be alone to blame. One remarkable circumstance in connection with Monday's fight is that no one seems to have been wounded, and that not one negro out of prison will acknowledge having been engaged in the disturbances. How many were killed is a question which no one seems prepared to answer definitely. A Republican office-holder tells me that not less than two hundred were shot. Owens, who commanded the largest company of negroes, says that he is sure that not more than thirty were killed. A number of white men who were in the fight, and in a position to see everything that occurred, state positively that not less than fifty negroes fell. Where these men were buried is a mystery, and how they were conveyed from the battle-field no one seems to know. I was careful to visit many of the cabins near Vicksburg, but was unable to find a wounded negro, or a household which had lost one of its members. The colored people go about their usual avocations as if nothing unusual had happened, and as if they had sustained no loss. The whites have gone into mourning for their dead, but the negroes continue to laugh, talk, dance, and sing as if they had never known trouble of any kind.

THE BURDENS OF WHICH THE WHITES COMPLAIN.

The State Government of Mississippi is one of the best in the South, and against Gov. Ames no charge of corruption or trickery of any kind has yet been made. Many of the county Governments, however, are corrupt in the extreme, and the burdens which the people have been called upon to bear are in some instances almost beyond belief. Here in Warren County nearly all the officers were negroes of the lowest and most ignorant class. They have been made to commit many frauds for the benefit of a clique of white rascals by whom they were controlled, and the property-owners have been oppressed and taxed until patience had almost ceased to be a virtue. For six years the blacks have had control of the Government, and every year they have demonstrated more clearly that they were not fit to hold office. In the negro counties I have named debts have accumulated without thought or reason, and the tax-payers have not been benefited in any way. It is the same old story that has so often been related, of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama. A few bad white men have controlled the voting masses. They have placed corrupt men in office and then become suddenly rich upon very small salaries. From figures given it will be seen above that the white people of Mississippi are politically in a hopeless minority, yet it is a well-known fact that they own all the property and pay all the taxes. They do this and still have substantially no voice in the government. All the offices of honor are filled by ignorant blacks, and those which are profitable occupied for the most part by debauched whites. I am informed by Col. Gordon Adams, a well-known Republican of this place, who came from New-England and served in the Union Army, but who now sympathizes with the whites, that in some of the negro counties the taxes have reached the enormous sum of eleven and a half per cent. Naturally thousands of acres of land have been confiscated for unpaid taxes, and the property-owners are exasperated and desperate. In Hinds County, which adjoins Warren, the tax on one thousand dollars worth of property amounted, in 1868, to only three dollars and fifty cents. This year the tax is twenty-four dollars on the thousand. It is explained by officials that these rates must be continued in order to maintain the levees on the Mississippi River. This is the only reason which is given for the terrible taxation mentioned. Is it any wonder that the men who own the land are discontented and restless? As an evidence of how property has decreased in value, I may mention the case of a lawyer of this city who has a fee of $2,500 against a plantation near here, which before the war was worth one hundred thousand dollars in gold. To-day he cannot enforce the collection of the small sum named, without ruining the owners of the property. I know that the change of the labor system and many other causes have produced these and similar results, but the tax-payers attribute all their troubles to their black rulers, and with ruin staring them in the face it is hard to convince them that they are mistaken.

HOW OFFICIAL BONDS ARE MADE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The direct cause of the Vicksburg conflict, and the excuse which the white people advance for forcing the mulatto Sheriff, Crosby, to resign is that his bond was not valid. Up to this time I have been unable to arrive at the truth in this matter. To-day, however, I obtained possession of a copy of the bond, and find that the tax-payers have just cause to complain of the way in which it is executed. It is for the sum of $80,000, and many of the sureties on it are not worth the amounts placed opposite their names. Most of them are State and county officials living in different localities and scattered all over the State. It is noteworthy that not one white man in Warren County, except officials, has placed his name upon the document. Many of the negroes are known to have no property which the laws of the State do not exempt from attachment.

The following is a list of the principal sureties, with the amounts for which they are pledged:

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G. H. Holland, State Treasurer of Mississippi, $2,000.

E. B. Wilson, member of the House from Warren County, $1,000.

I am credibly informed that many of the bonds given by office-holders in Mississippi are made by their fellow office-holders acting as sureties. In this way the Sheriff of a county appears on the bonds of three or four other county officers, and they, in turn, upon the principle that "one good act deserves another," place themselves upon his bond. Is it any wonder that the tax-payers are dissatisfied with this shallow trickery? Vicksburg is now quiet, and no further disturbances are apprehended. The Court-house and jail are still in the hands of the white citizens. The State Government is powerless to reinstate the county officers, and it is not expected here that the United States authorities will act in the matter. The whites are confident of electing their candidates at the special election ordered by the Board of Supervisors for the 30th inst., and the negroes, uninspired by their leaders, seem to take no interest in the matter.

H. C.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION REGARDING THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

THE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS—AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED—THE STARTLING SPEECH OF A STATE SENATOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Dec. 18, 1874.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock both Houses of the Legislature were called to order, and the consideration of the Vicksburg troubles continued as the special order of the day. The committee appointed to recommend some plan of action, in accordance with the Governor's message, presented a majority and minority report, and touching these a heated debate was at once commenced. In the House the Speaker—a loud-mouthed negro of no ability—left his chair and spoke at length in favor of the report of the majority. He spoke of the killing of the colored men in Vicksburg, and denounced the action of the whites as rebellious and inhuman. He was followed by a Democratic member, who declared that he gloried in rebellion, that he called one of his children "Rebel," and that there was no proof that the white men of Vicksburg had done any wrong. He spoke in this strain for nearly half an hour, and was frequently interrupted by applause from the galleries and cries of "Order!" "Order!" from Republican members. Neither political party in the Assembly seemed to have any idea of the importance of the question before them. White Democrats ranted and raved about the rights of a down-trodden and suffering people, and half-idiotic negro members congregated around a large stove which occupies one side of the chamber, cracking nuts, laughing and joking, as if they were not met to take serious action in relation to the killing of scores of their own race. The whole morning was wasted in useless, bombastic, and extravagant speeches, and it was not until late in the evening that, by the earnest effort of Messrs. Clover and Sullivan, white leaders of the Republican Party, the majority report of the select committee was adopted.

UNITED STATES TROOPS CALLED FOR.

The full text of the report follows:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, article 4, section 4, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union protection to each State against domestic violence, on application of the Legislature of such State; and

Whereas, In the County of Warren, in the State of Mississippi, several of the legally-elected and acting officers of said county, including the Sheriff thereof, by force and violence on the part of lawless persons, have been compelled to abandon and have been prevented from exercising the duties of their respective offices; and the public property, including the court-house, the jail, together with the prisoners lawfully confined therein, and the public records of said county, have been taken possession of by like force and violence, and are still held by such lawless and unauthorized persons, contrary to and in defiance of the laws of said State; and

Whereas, In consequence of such illegal and violent acts as aforesaid, many of the peaceable citizens of said county have been killed, and a large number, through fear of violence, have been compelled to abandon their homes and families, and forced to seek protection by flight and concealment, and are still unable peaceably to return to and occupy their respective abodes; and

Whereas, Certain lawless, armed, and riotous persons, in flagrant violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Mississippi, have made illegal searches of the private houses and persons of citizens of said County of Warren, and such lawless, armed, and riotous persons have also imprisoned and held for a number of days many of the citizens of said county, including public officers, without any legal authority or process of law whatever; and,

Whereas, A large number of armed men from adjacent States have invaded the State of Mississippi in aid of such lawless and riotous persons and acts therein, and others have signified their willingness to assist such lawless and riotous persons whenever called upon; and,

Whereas, The courts of the county have been paralyzed to such extent that they cannot be held, and thus rendered incapable to suppress such violence and to enforce the laws; and,

Whereas, The Chief Executive of the State has no sufficient force at his command, by calling out the Militia, or other adequate power, to suppress such domestic violence, to execute the laws, and to guarantee full protection to all citizens, irrespective of race, color, or condition, without causing a conflict of races, and thereby endangering life and property to an alarming extent; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Mississippi, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the President of the United States be and is hereby called upon, and urgently requested, by use of the military power at his command, to suppress such domestic violence, to restore peace and order in this State, and to guarantee to all citizens the equal and impartial enjoyment of their constitutional and legal rights; be it further

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this State be and is hereby authorized and requested to transmit, forthwith, the foregoing resolutions, properly attested, to His Excellency the President of the United States.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS REGARD THE RECENT CONFLICT.

The Democratic members of the committee presented the following minority report:

We, the undersigned members of the joint committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, feel constrained to dissent *in toto* from that part of the report of the majority of this committee wherein a call is made upon the United States Government for troops, and upon this subject present this our minority report:

Having duly and fully considered the, to us, extraordinary message of his Excellency, and deliberated upon the statements therein contained and the unfortunate disturbances discussed, we can see no just cause for the action recommended. So far as we have been able to ascertain from reliable sources, this is in brief a history of the recent troubles in the vicinity of Vicksburg:

The county officers at Vicksburg were charged with embezzlement, forgeries, and defalcations in office, and some of them had been duly indicted for their offenses, and the Sheriff, who is ex-officio Tax Collector, had been found exercising the functions of his office without having first given the bond required by law. Tax-payers, aggravated by their many grievances, had repeatedly demanded of him that he should comply with the law in this particular, and had again and again appealed to the constituted authorities to require him to do so. Their appeals were disregarded and their remonstrances were in vain. They also had learned that the records of their courts were being mutilated for the purpose of protecting corrupt officials.

In their extremity, a number of them repaired to the court-house and demanded of these irresponsible officials a surrender of their trust.

That this may have been technically wrong, may be conceded; yet can it be said that when the people, in moral justice at least, required at the hands of these officers a compliance with the provisions of the law, or a vacation of the offices illegally held, that it is an excuse for these men thus deposed to summon their clans in the night time, and, without notice, march upon the city?

Up to this time there had been no violence and no bloodshed, and no more of threat or intimidation than could reasonably have been expected from a community thus excited, wronged and outraged.

Had the Governor, at this juncture, with a due regard for the rights of all, and as Chief Executive of the whole people, gone to Vicksburg and diligently inquired into the complaints upon the one hand, and the alleged wrongs upon the other, and shown a determination to have the laws faithfully and fairly executed, without partiality or prejudice, we are of the opinion that no collision would have taken place, and no blood been shed; but instead thereof a proclamation was issued which had a tendency only to fan the flame and intensify the passions.

We cannot fail to call attention to the fact that one of these very complained-of officers had been installed in office by the Governor, after the Senate had refused to confirm him upon the express ground of a warrant of power of the Governor to make the appointment—thus overriding all parties and all constitutional restraints in exercising what he deemed his prerogatives, and thereby depriving the people of one of their constitutional and inalienable rights.

In this condition of affairs what could the citizens of Vicksburg be expected to do? An armed host was marching upon their city from every direction; their houses and firesides were about to be invaded; their wives and children were in danger, and no matter what was the original cause, could they stand idly by and see everything near and dear to them thus endangered? Was it not the prompting of self-preservation; nay, more, the protection of their families, that required them to repel the attack at all hazards and at any cost?

There is one strange and inexplicable thing connected with this message, and that is that while the Governor can denounce in severe and unmeasured terms the action of the tax-payers, he utters no word of reflection upon the officers; his anathemas are all hurled at the white citizens, and their grievances, whatever they may be, are no extenuation or excuse with him.

We further dissent from the statement made in the preamble to the resolution of the majority, for the reason that it assumes as true the very charges against the citizens of Vicksburg which are by them asked to be investigated.

Whatever there may have been, there certainly is now no domestic violence to suppress, and no necessity for United States troops for any purpose, unless it be to aid in carrying the special election ordered there for the 31st inst. The question for us should be, what is best for the State? and not how to maintain the supremacy of any party. We cannot hope for peace and prosperity until the people are left to control their own local affairs, free from Federal interference.

R. H. TAYLOR,
On the part of the Senate.
W. A. CHAMPLIN,
H. M. STREET,
On the part of the House.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

After considerable discussion, of an uninteresting nature, the following motion was also adopted:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appoint a joint special committee, to be composed of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to investigate the late insurrection in Vicksburg and Warren County, and also the frauds, corruptions, embezzlements, and forgeries of county officials and ex-officials of Warren County, with full power to send for persons and papers, and shall have free access to all the records in the different offices, and report to the Legislature as early as possible.

Be it further resolved, That the sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Auditor shall issue his warrant on the Treasurer, upon requisition by the Chairman of the committee, and that the Chairman of the committee be authorized to employ a clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and such other assistance as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

Pending the adoption of the resolution appropriating money to defray the expenses of the investigating committee, Mr. Clover, a white Republican, moved that the sum be changed from $5,000 to $2,500, at the same time stating that he was confident the latter amount would be amply sufficient. All the Democrats supported the amendment, but it was opposed and defeated by the negroes. I noticed that not one colored man voted for the wise and economical change, and was subsequently informed that they have nearly always opposed efforts which have been made to reduce the legislative expenses of the State Government.

A REPUBLICAN STATE SENATOR CHARGES HIS PARTY WITH FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

In the Senate the majority reports printed above were adopted without unnecessary debate. During the session the Senators and the large audience present were startled by a noteworthy speech from Senator Furlong, of Vicksburg, who until recently has been regarded as a leading Republican. His action to-day, however, will probably cause his expulsion from the party. Referring to that clause in Gov. Ames' message in which he asks "What are the real and fancied causes of the Vicksburg insurrection?" Mr. Furlong—who, I may state, was a Union soldier during the war—said that, in his opinion, fraud and corruption in the ranks of the so-called Republican Party of Mississippi had caused the recent conflict in the city named. Speaking of the State Judiciary, he said that before the war the taxable property of Mississippi was many times greater than at present, the number of lawsuits was vastly greater, and the amounts involved in each suit many times as large. Notwithstanding this, however, the number of Circuit Judges of the State had been increased since the war from ten to thirty-three, and the salaries of each increased from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum, thus increasing the aggregate judicial salaries from $25,000 to $115,500 per annum. If to this sum were added the aggregate salaries paid to District Attorneys, it would be found that the State was encumbered with a judicial system which cost $153,000, while the *ante bellum* system cost less than $65,000. Furlong denounced the whole judicial system as profligate and extravagant, and stated that the same prodigality existed in all departments of the State Government.

Referring to what he called "that gigantic fraud, the Public Printing Ring," he stated that the amount of warrants which the institution named had drawn from the State Treasury within the last three or four years amounted to an average of $90,000 per annum, a yearly sum which exceeded the total annual amounts paid by any five of the Western States during the last ten years. The total amounts paid to the Public Printer in Mississippi for the entire period of ten years next preceding the war footed up the gross sum of only $59,500, and he hazarded nothing in the statement that to-day five times as much was charged for printing as was necessary. In this connection he would also state that there could be no doubt that many members of the Legislature, of both parties, both races, and both Houses, had been corrupted and influenced. A. N. Kimball, one of the State Printers, had forced himself into the position of President of the Board of Supervisors of Hinds County, and in nine months had voted to his firm the sum of $6,300 for county printing, and this same system of robbery was being carried on in nearly every county in the State. One of the chief members of the printing ring was John B. Raymond, who, if he had his just deserts, should be in the penitentiary, but who by the influence of the State Administration had been placed in the Treasury of Mississippi and paid a salary of $1,500 per annum. This salary he accepted, notwithstanding the fact that his firm was in receipt of upward of $100,000 a year for doing work which could be done for about $7,000. Mr. Furlong continued in this strain for upward of an hour, bringing charges of fraud and corruption against various departments of the State Government. In conclusion, he claimed that ignorant and thieving office-holders had for so long a time oppressed the citizens of Vicksburg, that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and all classes of the white people were falling into the terrible delusion that they would find relief in revolution.

Late this evening a joint committee of five from the House and three from the Senate was appointed to go to Vicksburg and take testimony in relation to the recent disturbance there. Crosby, the deposed Sheriff, is here, but he is treated with great indifference by the leading Republicans, and it is not likely that he will be reinstated. The Governor will forward the resolution calling for troops to the President to-morrow, the Investigating Committee will go to Vicksburg on Monday, and in this way the Warren County troubles are disposed of for the present.

H. C.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 18.

The cotton receipts up to the last accounts at all ports amounted to 325,000 bales in excess of last year. In this city the excess of receipts is 55,000 bales over those of last year. These figures have greatly unsettled the calculations of many of the most knowing of our cotton statists. There were few who did not estimate the probable receipts at a half a million less than last year. Now there are serious calculations that the crop will reach and probably exceed that of last year. This result is chiefly ascribed to the extraordinary fine weather for picking and hauling, and to the efficiency and better organization of the labor. Four million bales of cotton, the product of our Southern section, are the basis of the nation's wealth and hope of recovery from present embarrassments. While in everything else there has been a great shrinkage of values and production, cotton asserts its imperial sway and imparts new life and hope to our people.

One of the gratifying incidents of this year's industry in the South is the economy which has accompanied it. One of our most intelligent bank Presidents said, a few days ago, that there has been a saving of $15,000,000 in reduction and economy in the crop which comes to this city.

With such a production and such an economy in the direction of it, who can doubt the rapid restoration of the prosperity and wealth of the South? The path now entered on leads naturally to the realization of the golden visions long indulged by us. It must however, be pursued with pertinacity and consistency. Indeed the object will be greatly furthered by a more energetic adoption and practice of the rules of independence in the product of articles of supply and consumption for which we have heretofore too largely depended on other parts of the country.

GOLD IN WISCONSIN.

A Milwaukee telegram reports a singular discovery of gold in the wilderness of Northern Wisconsin. It is related that in November two men, dressed like laborers, called at the office of Mr. Candee, banker, in Milwaukee, and asked if he bought gold-dust, at the same time showing a bag of gold-bearing quartz. After some conversation, the banker sent off the bag to the Assay Office, New-York, and in due course received back the regular office returns, with a remittance at the rate of $1,700 per ton. A few days later one of the men called. He appeared overjoyed at the result of the assay. He said at first that it was quartz they had brought from California. Afterward he said they had been digging a cellar in a city in the north part of Wisconsin and had found it. Some days elapsed, and the other man called for confirmation of his partner's story. After some cross-questioning, he said he had been a miner in California, and, having occasion to be about the wilderness in the north part of the State, found undoubted indications of gold in quartz. Without difficulty he and his partner got an eighty-acre block east of the gold-bearing land. They then put up a shanty, and worked the quartz under pretense of burning charcoal. The Winter coming on, they had to abandon operations until next Spring, securing merely enough of the stuff to get it assayed.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention, which was held in the Fourth District of Tennessee last week, to nominate a candidate for the next Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John W. Head, Democratic member-elect, is described as exciting and stormy in the extreme. It took two days to make a selection, and finally on the 109th ballot, Judge Samuel M. Fite, of Smith, was nominated. The election of Fite is regarded as assured by 10,000 majority.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. HOWELLS' NEW NOVEL.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS. 16mo.; pp. 265. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

Mr. Howells, who made his first success by sketches of Italian life, and then of life in New-England, has at last fairly launched himself as a writer of fiction. That, like the name and the subject of his new book, was a foregone conclusion. It could not be but that a writer of his picturesque power, his skill in revealing character, his humor, and his graceful, gently humorous style, should ere long give himself up to works of pure imagination. The present volume is a very delightful one. It is the brief story of the love of its three personages; for although there is a fourth—a mamma who serves the double purpose of propriety and fun—we are concerned only in the actions and the fortunes of the three. Thus, simple in its elements, the story is equally simple in its construction. The scene is Venice, Mr. Howells' old ground, we might almost say his own. Don Ippolito, a priest who has mistaken his vocation, or rather who has been forced by circumstances away from his vocation, which is mechanical engineering, into the priesthood, visits Mr. Ferris, the American Consul at Venice, and submits to him a model of a breech-loading cannon. The time is the midst of the war of secession; and he hopes that the Consul will be able to send him to America and aid him in bringing his invention to the notice of the Government. There proves to be a fatal defect in the gun. The poor priest, like so many inventors, is starving, and he interests the Consul, who introduces him as a teacher of Italian to two Americans, a silly, good-natured mother, and her handsome, high-spirited, and very intelligent daughter. This daughter, Florida Vervain, the Consul already loves, and she loves him; but their mutual feeling is in its bud, and no words in regard to it have passed between them. The foregone conclusion is that the priest shall also love Miss Vervain, and that the lovers shall in the end be happy in each other. This is the whole story; for the incidents by which the end is brought about are of comparatively little moment. They might as well be other than they are; their only value is in the situations which they produce and the relations which they bring about. The main interest of the book is in the characters of the priest and of the young lady.

Don Ippolito is a crushed and hopeless man. He has never before known the happiness of having a sympathetic hand stretched out to him, and that now placed frankly and tenderly in his is the hand of a beautiful, blonde, self-reliant, independent American girl. Unsuspicious by nature, and regarding him as a priest, and not as a man, she does not dream of such a thing as his loving her, and she behaves to him as freely as if he were a being of another race. His sad, dreamy eyes have hitherto sought the ground, but now he lifts them to her superbly beautiful face—for she is in the grand style of beauty—and sees in her pity and encouragement. What wonder that he goes straight to his doom. He might as well love "some particular star and think to wed it;" but, poor creature, he cannot see that, and he gives himself up to the first human passion, except ambition and sorrow, that he has ever felt. And the misery of it is that no one even suspects his danger. The woman that he loves, even the other man who loves that woman, do not regard human love, least of all love for her, as among the possibilities; for is he not a priest?

Florida Vervain is among the most charming creations of modern fiction. She is one of the most strongly marked and yet thoroughly natural women that we remember in the range of imaginative literature. She is far from being perfect, and very far from conducting herself always according to the rules which polite society has made and provided for the guidance of young ladies within its serene and artificial dominion. Moreover, she has an overmastering pride and an almost intolerable temper. But she is as true as the sun, as pure as sunlight, and as warm. Being herself of a high order of intelligence—intelligence thoroughly feminine, and exquisitely sensitive to all impressions—she sees and feels deeply her mother's many manifestations of mental weakness; but she not only treats her with tender respect—she is jealous for her; and she resents her lover's very perception of what she herself perceives in this regard, and his occasional involuntary and irrepressible manifestations of his appreciation of the lady whom he wishes to be his mother-in-law. Florida's proud indignation at this inevitable derogation of her mother's dignity comes between the lovers again and again as a chilling barrier to their nearer approach. It wins our admiration and respect, as it does the Consul's; but it makes sad trouble, which forbids the course of true love to run smooth.

At last Don Ippolito tells Florida the story of his lonely life, of his disappointments—won by her to do so; and here comes one of the tenderest, sweetest scenes that could be imagined. She does not suspect that, in addition to all that sorrow, there has now fallen upon him a greater, of which she is the cause. She draws him into fullest confidence, but into no declaration of love. And then:

> "Florida continued to look at him with steadfast, compassionate eyes. 'It seems very strange, almost like some dream,' she murmured, 'that you should be saying all this to me Don Ippolito, and I do not know why I should have asked you anything.'
>
> The pity of this virginal heart must have been very sweet to the man on whom she looked it. His eyes worshiped her, as he answered her devoutly, 'It was due to the truth in you that I should seem to you what I am.'"

We would gladly quote, if we could, the whole of this scene, which is of unsurpassed tenderness, and very beautiful in its revelation of Florida's frank and self-reliant, yet exquisitely feminine nature. She endeavors to rouse him to manly exertion, and asks, "Are men that seem so strong and able just as powerless as women, after all, when it comes to real trouble? Is a man—?" "'I cannot answer. I am only a priest,' said Don Ippolito coldly, letting his eyes drop to the gown *that fell about him like a woman's skirt*." At last he breaks off, and asks if they shall go on with their reading. But she declines reading any more that day, and then he leaves her. "She mechanically followed him to the door, with some little gestures and movements of a desire to keep him from going, yet let him go, and so turned back and sat with her hands resting noiselessly on the keys of the piano." Never was woman's capacity for pity and her longing to help and to cherish more exquisitely portrayed by delicate touches of suggestion than in this sad, sweet scene. That picture of her sitting in reverie with her hand upon the silent instrument completes it perfectly, and with an imagination of rare and delicate beauty.

The catastrophe comes. Don Ippolito decides to go to America, and is encouraged to do so by the Vervains, mother and daughter. As he takes leave of them one evening, Florida follows him into the moonlit garden, and there he asks her if he may hope in America to win some woman whom he loves to love him and be his wife:

> "Florida rose from the seat, and stood confronting him in a helpless silence, which he seemed not to notice.
>
> Suddenly he clasped his hands together, and desperately stretched them toward her.
>
> 'Oh! my hope, my trust, my life, if it were you that I loved?' * * *
>
> 'What!' shuddered the girl, recoiling with almost a shriek. '*You? A priest!*'"

Then she sees it all, and how it has been. A fountain that he has set playing suddenly stops, and by its stopping breaks the charm of the scene. She lifts her hands to his, and, gently taking them away from his face, looks into his hopeless eyes. "Oh! Don Ippolito," she grieved, "what can I do for you now?" But there was nothing to be done; and, indeed, she confesses her love for Ferris. After some sad words, Ippolito kisses her hands and says adieu; and then ensues an emotion and an action so strange, and yet, as we feel it in regard to this strong-hearted, but tender, impulsive woman, so natural, that, with all its strangeness, we do not wonder at it, but accept it as being no less proper to her than her beauty. "A great wave of sorrow and compassion for him swept through her. She flung her arms about his neck, and pulled his head down upon her breast, and held it tight there, weeping and moaning over him as over some hapless, harmless thing that she had unpurposely bruised or killed. Then she suddenly put her hand against his breast and thrust him away, and turned and ran."

But although we can look upon this manifestation of a grand emotion with admiration, there was one spectator of it who could not do so. The man who loved her, and whom she, loving, had yet defiantly repelled and sharply called to account, had followed her into the garden, and there he saw the priest as he was made the subject of this outbreak of exalted womanliness. The consequence is a rupture even of the relations before existing. The Vervains go to America. Don Ippolito dies, after telling his rival that it is he that Florida loves. Ferris comes home; seeks Florida in vain; for she and her mother have lingered by the way in Europe. He goes into the war, and returns wounded. He is a painter, and has placed in the Academy a portrait of Don Ippolito that he painted in Venice, and over which he and Florida have lingered in consultation. One day he goes through the galleries, and there he finds a lady in mourning, standing before his picture. It is Florida, who has inherited her mother's fortune. After a scene of love-making, in the open gallery, of rather a savage nature on her part, the remainder of the foregone conclusion comes to pass, and she goes out of the Academy leaning heavily on his unwounded arm. He is oppressed by the thought that he is a poor and a wounded man. But she takes possession of him, and worships him with a very superb yet tender devotion.

Florida Vervain is not only a new woman, but a thoroughly American woman. Her mingling of independence and of modesty; her perception of her mother's weakness of intellect, and yet her respectful treatment of her, jealousy of others, respect for her, and her self-reliant action, in which she does not entertain one moment the thought, even as a doubt, that she shall do what she feels to be right—all these and many minor little traits entirely consistent with them, indicate a creation unknown to European novelists. Mr. Howells is to be congratulated on a creation which is original in every way—as a new type of womanhood, and a type truly American. This sort of Americanism in literature is that which is to be wished for, and welcomed when it comes; and it comes not by an effort for Americanism, but by the spontaneous and almost unconscious action of true creative genius. In style *A Foregone Conclusion* is admirable for simplicity and power. It is purely idiomatic: English of the best. A critic who can go over Mr. Howells' books, peering about for little slips of construction and uses of words that have not "authority," as one has done, deserves to be deprived of the pleasure of reading them—a punishment, however, which he would probably not have the grace to appreciate.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Following are the words of Prince Bismarck, uttered in the sitting of the German Parliament, Dec. 6, in relation to the resolution to cancel the post of Envoy to the Vatican. Prince Bismarck said:

"The Pope being a purely religious chief, there was no occasion to keep a permanent political representative at his court. Things, indeed, might have been left in *statu quo* had not the present Pope, a true member of the Church Militant, thought fit to revive the ancient struggle of the Papacy with the Temporal Power, and more especially with the German Empire. The spirit animating the Papacy in this campaign was too well known to require comment; still, he would tell the House a story which had been long kept secret, but which, after all that had happened, had better be made public. In 1869, when the Würtemberg Government had occasion to complain of the action of the Papacy, the Würtemberg Envoy at Munich was instructed to make representations; and in a conversation which passed between the Envoy and the Nuncio, the latter said the Roman Church was free only in America, and perhaps England and Belgium. In all other countries the Roman Church had to look to revolution as the sole means of securing her rightful position. This, then, was the view of the priestly diplomatist stationed at Munich in 1869, and formerly representing the Vatican at Paris. Well, the revolution so ardently desired by the Vatican did not come to pass, but we had the war of 1870 instead. Gentlemen, I am in possession of conclusive evidence proving that the war of 1870 was the combined work of Rome and France; that the Ecumenical Council was cut short on account of the war; and that very different votes would have been taken by the Council had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that the Emperor Napoleon was dragged into the war very much against his will by the Jesuitical influences rampant at his court; that he strove hard to resist those influences; that in the eleventh hour he determined to maintain peace; that he stuck to this determination for half an hour, and that he was ultimately overpowered by persons representing Rome."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD.

As the morning passenger train from Springfield to Boston was approaching the Norwich and Worcester Junction on Saturday, a westward bound freight train of miscellaneous cars was met on the opposite track, and when the freight was half its length abreast of the passenger, one of the cars of the "Blue Line," which has doors swinging outward, came up. A door, by some oversight of the hands, was open, and struck the mail car, which was foremost of the passenger train. The door struck the forward corner of the mail, and being the stouter, shattered the edge of the mail car, broke a window in the side, and demolished the "catcher," a projecting arm designed to take the mail bags hanging from a similar contrivance at the stations. The door then swung back into its place, and the next car, a passenger, passed unharmed; but the headway of the freight and the action of the wind caused it to swing out again as the third passenger car came up, and the steps of the latter, together with the paneling and windows, were raked from stem to stern without ceremony. The smoking car received a like raking, and the occupants of both were naturally very much stirred by the strange occurrence, not knowing, of course, the cause of the grand crash, which must have sounded like a death-knell to the particularly nervous. As it was, all were upon their feet and much excited when the train was stopped, but nobody was injured.

WHERE IS THIS TO END?

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* of the 19th inst. says: "The rice lands on the Atlantic coast have been produced by the individual labors of persons who have really made land where water once was. They asked no aid from the Government, either State or national, but quietly have built up their own levees and added millions of wealth to the country. On the Mississippi River, the system of levees has been a matter of constant thought and attention, and we believe every State on its borders, where such improvements were necessary, has, at some time or other, made large appropriations to maintain the levees that rendered so many broad and fertile acres available for agriculture, and amenable to taxation. There is a movement now on foot to obtain an appropriation from Congress to sustain some general system that individuals have heretofore been unable to accomplish, and it strikes us as sheer justice that the rice lands should at least have the same consideration. Would it not be well to join hands in this matter with our sister States, and make an issue on the question? The claims strike us as so identical that we cannot see how one could be ignored without the other."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF FLORIDA.

Both Republican candidates for Congress in Florida were elected at the late election. The votes has just been declared by the canvassers, and is as follows:

Dist.	Elected.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.
1.	William J. Purman	9719	8618	8
2.	Josiah T. Walls	8549	8178	

It is stated by a Democratic paper that the Legislature is politically composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	12	24	36
Democrats	12	28	40
Democratic majority	—	4	4

THE WASHINGTON SEASON.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

TEA AND SANDWICHES—THE ROYAL VISITOR—CITIZEN DAVID—ROUND DANCES—WASHINGTON DINNERS—CARAVANSARY CONTREFACTION—THE FINE ARTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

The profitable steeping of Souchong at the Capitol for the benefit of the Centennial Exposition, and the honors paid his Majesty of Hawaii, have been the social chat topics of the week drawing to a close. The tea-party was originated and carried out by Miss Olive Risley Seward, who obtained the use of the rotunda of the Capitol through the exertions of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. Some of the do-nothing dowagers here and over in sleepy old Georgetown were indignant because they could not dictate what should be done, but they were not missed, and the receipts were larger than those of any similar entertainment ever held here at the metropolis. The display of hereditary jewels and dresses was not exactly democratic, but added much to the interest of the occasion. Decorations of the Order of the Cincinnati, breast-pins containing miniatures painted on ivory, gigantic tortoise-shell combs, quaint old dresses of brocade, silk or satin, with the regulation mob-caps, muslin kerchiefs, and white aprons, added to the interest of the scene. In addition to tea and cakes, the ladies sold the silver and bronze medals which have been struck at the mint by order of Congress. On the face stands Freedom, crowning with laurel two kneeling female figures, representing Mechanics and the Fine Arts, with the encircling inscription: "In Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence." On the reverse is America, standing ready to defend the constellation of thirteen stars above her, with the declaration, "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States. 1776." These medals are more valuable as keepsakes than the cheap cups and saucers, bearing facsimiles of the signature of Washington, which were given to all who paid a dollar for their cup of tea. Unluckily, the rain which fell and froze during the evening made it very slippery on the steps of the Capitol, and those who fell generally smashed their crockery, which made some of them indulge in decidedly profane language.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

Since the telegraphic welcome was addressed to "Your Royal Highness," there have been no blunders made, and the ruler of the Hawaiian Islands has received kingly honors. His visit to the White House, the return visit by the President, and the reception at the Capitol, have been carried out in accordance with carefully-studied programmes, that would have gladdened the heart of the Chamberlain of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein. The Congressional reception was painfully formal, and suggested a formal censure of Downing, the House's oysterman, for having sold bad bivalves. When Lafayette was received, Mr. Speaker Clay left the chair as "the nation's guest" entered the hall, met him half way, and, at the close of his address, shook hands with him. Mr. Blaine's remarks were eloquent, but as he delivered them from the chair, those who could not hear might well have imagined that he was censuring the portly mulatto gentleman brought before him by Senator Cameron. What, between these ceremonials and the medicines administered to him by allopathic and homeopathic, naval and civilian physicians, his Majesty cannot yet have enjoyed his visit here very much.

CITIZEN DAVID.

Naval officers who enjoyed the acquaintance of his Majesty at Honolulu before he aspired to the throne, say that he was a very genial gentleman. He was a clerk in the Home Office, and Secretary to the Privy Council, and wrote a beautiful hand. Fond of playing billiards, he was a regular visitor at the American Club, where he had his lock-box, with its bottle of whisky and cigars, which were hospitably dispensed to strangers. He was fond of attending the balls given by the European residents, but only indulged in square dances. Nor did he object to a game of cards, until a wandering minstrel, of the Ethiopian persuasion, rather enticed him to bet $500 on a hand, which he lost. Since then he has given up card-playing.

ROUND DANCES.

When Gen. Sherman removed the headquarters of the Army to St. Louis, and took with him Col. Audenried and other good dancers who are on his staff, the young ladies in society were *au desespoir*. But Secretary Robeson came to the rescue with his blue-jackets, and we have a charming lot of young middies and masters, who dance divinely, and can dash off into a crowded german as pluckily as Phil Sheridan used to lead a squadron of dragoons into a fight. The Secretary has also given two naval dinners, at which the daughters of Admirals and Commodores have been invited to meet the young officers who are to succeed their fathers in sustaining the honor of our flag afloat. A noticeable feature of these Washington germans, which are given by subscriptions among the young men, is the attendance of half a dozen or more married ladies to matronize the demoiselles. This is rather in accordance with the ideas of the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, who think that the young ladies in the United States have altogether too much license. Some of the papas drop in occasionally, especially since one of them discovered, not a great many months since, that his daughter was engaged in a flirtation which might have ended sadly.

WASHINGTON DINNERS.

Dinners, after all, are the leading metropolitan enjoyment, although since the Joint High Commission set the example, ladies—with the exception of the hostess—are rarely invited to enjoy the pleasures of the table. The markets here are unequaled, as, in addition to the fish, flesh, and fowl brought on from New-York, we have terrapin from the eastern shore of Virginia, oysters from the vicinity of Norfolk, venison and mutton from the mountains, and canvas-back ducks from Chesapeake Bay. Much of the wine drank is imported by the Diplomatic Corps, and of a superior quality, while the naval officers bring sherry and Madeira, ripened by long voyages.

CARAVANSERY CONTREFACON.

The miscellaneous crowds at the hotels have their hops, germans, and dinners, as they "follow the fashions"—at a great distance. Hon. Judge Buncombe and family, Dr. Sarcophagus and daughter, the Widow Potiphar, Col. Gabion Pontoon, G. Washington Weeknees and wife, Commodore Pennant, and scores of others who have been here during more or less seasons, holding out their little dishes imploringly to Congress, are in full force, and ready for combined action after the holidays. In their opinion, the currency should be inflated and all claimants should at once be paid. Then, in their opinion, times would be easy.

THE FINE ARTS.

Bierstadt's paintings, which he has painted and had hung in the hall of the House of Representatives without any authority, are much admired, and he hopes that Congress will purchase them.—Powell is preparing designs for some new works of art for the Capitol, and, meanwhile, is finishing an excellent portrait of Admiral Smith for the Navy Department.—Max Weyl, Poole, Charles Lanman, Turner, and Moore, all resident artists, have a sale of their paintings on Monday, but none of them display much merit.—An original portrait of Daniel Boone, the pioneer, has been unearthed at the West, and is to grace the Capitol.

ENOCH EASEL.

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THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. HARDMAN—Select servants; Protestant English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, German, French; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

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COOK.—BY A NEAT AND VERY CAPABLE SWEDish girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in City or country; moderate wages required; is obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes good bread and pastry; larding and boning; capable of cooking dinner, pastries, &c. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th av., second floor, near 33d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is a thorough cook; or can cook, wash, and iron; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FAMILY cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; is willing to do the coarse washing; [illegible] City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] 6th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A VERY GOOD cook; good baker; willing to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PERSON COMPETENT TO DO COOKing; would do the work of a small family; wages no object. Apply at No. 203 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; good City reference. Address Cook, Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl as general servant or cook and laundress; would like a home in the City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general house-work; a good cook, washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 316 6th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING BY THE DAY OR TO take home, by a good laundress; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. McCready, No. 328 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; operates on several sewing-machines; can cut and fit children's clothing, or bring up a babe from its birth; willing to travel, or go to the country; good references. Call two days at No. 411 8th av.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS (COLored) solicits washing to do at her house; reliable, punctual, and prompt. Call at Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 787 7th av., near 52d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; several years' reference; no objection to the country; can milk if required. Address E. M. C., Box No. 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; has lived with one of the best families in the City; can come well recommended. Address J. M., No. 120 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND TRUSTWORTHY man; thoroughly understands his business; six years' best of City reference. Address M. L., No. 25 East 40th st.

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Miss MATILDA HERON..........as..........LADY MACBETH

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Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.....as.....SIR GILES OVERREACH,
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Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 8; OVER AT 11.

The management have great pleasure in announcing the POSITIVE PRODUCTION on Monday evening, Dec. 21, of

THE TWO ORPHANS

a grand, romantic drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, by Adolphe D'Ennery (author of "Don Cæsar De Bazan") and adapted expressly for this theatre by HART JACKSON, Esq. It will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, and with the following cast:

Chevalier Maurice de Vaudrey.....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.
Count de Linieres, Minister of Police.....Mr. JOHN PARSELLS
Picard, valet to Chevalier de Vaudrey.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Jacques Frochard, an outlaw.....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Pierre Frochard, the cripple.....Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Marquis De Presles.....Mr. JOHN COGSWELL
(His first appearance here.)
Doctor, of the Hospital St. Louis.....Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Lafleur, in the service of the Marquis de Presles.....Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Martin, a citizen of Paris...Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Chief Clerk to the Minister of Police.....Mr. W. H. WILDER
Officer of the Guard.....Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
De Mailly.....Mr. BOLTON
D'Estrees.....Mr. RAYNOR
Servant to Count De Linieres.....Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Footman.....Mr. C. M. COLLINS
Marianne, an outcast.....Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Who has kindly consented to play this part in order to strengthen the cast.
Countess Diane de Linieres.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, } the two } Miss KATE CLAXTON
Henriette, } orphans } Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
(Her first appearance here.)
La Frochard, mother of Jacques and Pierre.....Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Sister Genevieve, matron of La Salpetriere.....Miss IDA VERNON
(Her first appearance here.)
Victorine, with song.....Miss EDLA BURNS
(Her first appearance here.)
Julie.....Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Florette.....Miss KATE HOLLAND
Cora.....Miss CORA CASSIDY
Sister Therese.....Miss HATTIE THORPE
Ladies, Gentlemen, Soldiers, Servants, Nuns, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES;
Tableau 1—Place Pont Neuf.
Tableau 2—Illuminated Terrace and Garden at Bel Air, near Paris.
Tableau 3—Private Office of the Minister of Police.
Tableau 4—Place St. Sulpice.
Tableau 5—Henriette's Lodgings.
Tableau 6—Court-yard of the Prison of La Salpetriere.
Tableau 7—Boat-house on the Bank of the River Seine.

The scenes all designed and painted by Mr. R. MARSTON.
The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
The properties by Mr. W. HENRY.
The gas and lights by Mr. CHAS MURRAY.
The costumes by Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE.
The whole produced under the stage direction of Mr. JOHN PARSELLS.

CHRISTMAS DAY—First matinee of the TWO ORPHANS. SATURDAY, Dec. 26—Second matinee of the TWO ORPHANS.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

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CHRISTMAS ARCADIAN
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THREE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night, Wagner's most successful Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director..........Signor E. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, Brooklyn Academy.
IL TROVATORE.
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GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8.
By the
PUPILS of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, who will on this occasion, through the courtesy of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq., have the valuable co-operation of several renowned ARTISTS of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, Together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

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M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26, AT 1:30,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, ONLY TIME,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 25 and 26,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
In rehearsal, an English version of Offenbach's latest Opera Bouffe,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
Monday, Jan. 4.
first appearance in America of the distinguished English actress,
MRS. ROUSBY,
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'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.
Seats secured at Box-office, and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND
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Soloists, Miss EMMA CRANCH, Contralto,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, and his pupil, } Piano.
FELIX M. SCHELLING,
THE THOMAS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all the principal music and piano stores.

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SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In Mark Twain's drama,
COL. SELLERS.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY,
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Every evening until further notice.
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EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
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Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

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Will open for a short season at
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On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
DAILY MATINEES at 2:30.

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First appearance of Mlle. DE VALARIE.
Third week of Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD.
Can Can 9:30. Performance to conclude 10:30.
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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
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MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av. Lieut. GEO. M. WHEELER, United States Engineer Corps, commander of the "Wheeler Expedition." Lieut. Wheeler will divide his address into three parts: "Historical Resumé of Western Exploration; Labors of the Expedition for 1874; Importance of the Survey from a National and Popular Standpoint." The paper will be illustrated. ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL DELIVER HIS lecture entitled, NEW-YORK TO JERUSALEM, in the Jane Street Methodist Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1874. Lecture to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents.

ICE-CREAM.

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ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 00 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, wedding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots: No. [illegible] 4th av., [illegible] Broadway.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, will hold its annual reception at the armory this evening.

Mayor Vance has appointed John T. Birdsall a City Marshal, in place of Frederick Reinnemann, resigned.

The O'Brien-Croker assault case came up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, but was adjourned to the first Tuesday in March.

The Board of Police met yesterday for the transaction of routine business, and after a short session adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. to-day.

"New-York to Jerusalem" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith at the Jane Street Methodist Church this evening.

It is said that Col. Burton N. Harrison, who during the war was a Secretary of Jefferson Davis, has been appointed by Mr. Wickham, the Mayor-elect, as his Private Secretary.

On Monday night some unknown sneak thieves entered the basement of Mr. E. L. Hedden's residence, No. 38 West Forty-ninth street, the door having been left open, and carried off $175 worth of silver-ware.

The managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum desire to give the 280 destitute children under their care a nice Christmas dinner. Contributions of food or money for the purpose may be left with Mrs. Stokes, No. 37 Madison avenue, or with Mrs. Lee, No. 516 Fifth avenue.

At the annual election of Bunting Lodge, F. and A. M., held at Harlem Dec. 21, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: [illegible] master; C. O. Hubbell, S. W.; Dr. Malcolm McLean, J. W.; M. D. Myers, Treasurer; Charles V. Pierce, Secretary; James B. Sheridan, S. D.; Irving C. Smith, J. D.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Philip Harris, of No. 612 East Eleventh street, who was killed by falling through a hatchway at No. 87 Elizabeth street. The jury censured the employer for not having the hatchway in perfect repair.

The examination of Mlle. Leonie Juvin, the French milliner, who was arrested a short time since by the United States authorities, on a charge of smuggling, has been postponed until Saturday, at the request of her counsel, by consent of United States District Attorney Bliss.

The Commissioners of Pilots held a meeting yesterday and listened to the complaint of the Captain of the steamer Auguste Andre against Pilot Isaac Gainor, who ran the steamer on Romer Shoal on the 8th inst. After hearing the evidence on both sides, the board suspended Gainor for sixty days and deprived him of his inward pilotage.

Terence Flynn, the policeman who is charged with stealing $30 from Lion Brewery on Saturday, whose case was fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, has been fully committed for trial, in default of $500, by Justice Otterbourg. At the time the alleged larceny was perpetrated Flynn was absent from duty on sick leave. Several officers of the Nineteenth Precinct have lately lost their revolvers, and they suspect Flynn of the robbery.

Robert May, the Second avenue machinist, committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail, on a charge of having manufactured and sold to car-conductors bogus alarms for the purpose of defrauding the railroad companies on whose lines the bell-punches are used, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail, William B. Farley, of No. 1,227 Third avenue, becoming his surety at the District Attorney's office.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, George Anderson, indicted for breaking into the premises of Robert R. Lear, No. 5 West Twenty-fourth street, on the 5th inst., and stealing therefrom an overcoat, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sent to State Prison for niney ears.

A correspondent is informed that the case of the child "May Ellen" has been pending in the courts for some time in the hope that some further testimony might be discovered as to her history and parentage, but will probably be decided within a few days. In the meantime the child has been placed in charge of the institution known as the Sheltering Arms.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Meredith Clymer, M. D.; Vice President, John C. Dalton, M. D.; Councilors, Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Edward G. Loring, Jr., M. D., William H. Draper, M. D., William T. Lusk, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Mason, M. D.; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, N. B. Emerson, M. D.; Curator, Edward G. Janeway, M. D.

Benoni Howard, a large manufacturer of matches, who was convicted about ten months ago, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, of making and using counterfeit internal revenue stamps, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President. United States Marshal Fiske received the papers yesterday and forwarded them to the Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary, and the prisoner was set at liberty. The pardon was granted at the request of a number of prominent citizens of New-York and a majority of the jurors who convicted him.

The Free Training and Cooking Schools at No. 47 East Tenth street, instruct women and girls in domestic industries. At present the resources of the schools are too limited to allow one-tenth of the applicants to be received for instruction. Larger kitchens are needed in order that the practical cooking classes may be increased in number. These Training Schools have placed hundreds of women in good homes, and hundreds more are waiting for the opportunity to fit themselves for work. There are twenty places open where there is one person found competent to fill them. The managers are making every effort to increase the facilities for carrying on the work of the schools, and, while they hope in time to make them self-sustaining, they now appeal to the public to help them in supporting this most important work.

The State Central Committee of the Liquor-dealers of the State of New-York, held a meeting yesterday, at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street. A board of officers was elected for the year 1875, composed of the following gentlemen: Aaron Herzberg, of New-York, President; Peter J. Kelley, and M. J. Severance, of Albany, Vice Presidents; Charles R. Townsend, of New-York, Corresponding Secretary; James Fee, of Monroe, Recording Secretary; Moses Richmond, of Rockland, Financial Secretary, and Thomas Viddard, of Oneida, Treasurer. A large number of interesting communications, from all parts of the State, were received, and the following gentlemen were appointed to draft a law to be presented to the next Legislature, viz.: Mark Lanigan, of New-York, Chairman; Peter J. Kelley, of Kings; Jasper Odell, of Westchester; Moritz Herzberg, of New-York; John C. Ryan, of Onondaga; Otto Noble, of Rensselaer, and William Goggenheimer, of Monroe. The committee adjourned to meet at the Delavan House, Albany, Jan. 12, 1875, at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $2,214,595 87.

The Common Council has appointed 448 Commissioners of Deeds for the years 1875 and 1876.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church will take place this evening instead of on Friday.

No appointment has yet been made to the Chief Clerkship of the City Court, made vacant by the death of Stephen J. Colahan.

John Thompson, No. 300 Bergen street, was crowded off the front platform of an Atlantic Avenue car last evening, and falling under the wheels had one of his feet badly injured.

James Horohor was arrested last evening on a charge of assaulting Officer Keleher with a brick. The officer was attempting to arrest Horohor on suspicion of stealing a stove at the time of the assault.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Police Department for the funeral of Capt. Isaac S. Bourne. The funeral services will take place at the First Baptist Church, on Nassau street, near Washington.

There is talk among some of the residents of Greenpoint of procuring legislation this Winter at Albany which will permit the construction of a tunnel under Newton Creek connecting Greenpoint and Long Island City.

Fire Marshal Thorne has just made to the Board of Police and Excise his report for November. During the month named named there were twenty-eight fires, which occasioned a loss of $7,415, covered by an insurance of $30,000.

Coroner Whitehill was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Keen, of No. 61 North Ninth street, who died from the effects of a dose of Paris green, taken in the dark, on Sunday night, in mistake for Epsom salts.

Another conference was held yesterday between the Charity Commissioners and a special committee of the Board of Supervisors in reference to the disposition of the Flatbush Nursery, which it is proposed to abolish. No definite action was taken, but another meeting will be held next Tuesday.

James [illegible] Allan, who shot his father-in-law, George [illegible], in the latter's house, corner of Duffield and Concord streets, on Monday evening, was arrested yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, by Detective Curran, of the First Precinct. Mr. [illegible] was doing well yesterday, the doctors having pronounced him out of danger.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, yesterday, application was made for a mandamus to compel the State Controller to pay over to County Treasurer [illegible] the sum of $37,644 71, which it is claimed [illegible] of non-resident taxes collected by the State Controller. Justice Pratt reserved his decision.

The second anniversary of the day upon which Rev. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle was burned was celebrated last evening at the new Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn street. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Talmage, Gen. Woodford, and others. The attendance was large and the exercises of a most interesting character.

Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Assessment Committee, received from a delegation of interested property-owners, yesterday, a protest against the assessment for the repaving of Pacific street with old cobble-stone. The assessment amounts to $70 a lot, and is claimed by the property-owners to be illegal. Mr. Ropes advised the delegation to petition the Board of Aldermen.

John Crey, second officer of the bark Flora, lying at Pier No. 1 Wallabout Dock, has been missing since Monday evening. He is supposed to have been drowned, as when last seen he was intoxicated, and footprints in the snow, which are supposed to be his, were found at the edge of the pier. The toes were turned toward the water, and no returning footprints could be discovered. The river will be dragged for the body.

CARL VOGT.

The examination of Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer, whose extradition is asked for by the Belgian Government, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner White. Testimony tending to prove the identity of the witness was introduced by Mr. F. C. Condert, the counsel for the Belgian Government. The examination will be resumed on Saturday next.

[Advertisement.]

Any sensible gentleman would be delighted to receive a Fur Cap, a pair of Fur Gloves, or a handsome Cane from a lady friend as a holiday gift, and in return the lady would be gratified with a nice Umbrella. These articles, of a superior quality, can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Ann Mount, John Mount, Miss Blanche Coleridge, Stephen Walsh, Silvio Acharius, F. Herger, Miss Alice Langley, John Farquahausen, David Gilliland, Herman Ofen, Robert Nixon, Marshall W. Keith, John E. Savery, Miss Mary Gilliland, Mr. Fantoni, Thomas Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Miss Rowland, William Schickel, Mr. and Mrs. Lallier and two children, Miss Lallier, Mr. Principe, Walter L. Rollins, Joseph Feldman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:22 | Sun sets....4:37 | Moon rises..5:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:31 | Gov. Island..8:20 | Hell Gate....9:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Leith, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tybee, Gardiner, San Domingo, Porto Plata, &c., L. Del Monte; Cornwall, Stamper, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan, agent; John Tennant, (Br.,) Steiger, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina, and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, F. H. Dimock; Highland Light, Colyer, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Sumatra, Muller, Hong Kong, Salter & Livermore; Neptune, Spencer, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes; Ganges, (Br.,) Sterling, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.

Barks Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Caprera, (Br.,) Crombie, Glasgow, D. McCall; Rosina, Hansen, Melbourne, Mailer & Quereau.

Schr. Post Boy, Robinson, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Genoa Nov. 10, Leghorn 11th, Naples 17th, Marseilles 24th, Valencia 30th, Gibraltar Dec. 4, and Cadiz 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Dec. 10, lat. 39 30, lon. 24 40, spoke an American vessel flying fourth pennants, 4 630 Marryatt's code, steering S.; 12th, lat. 36 36, lon. 38 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. The A. experienced strong westerly gales, with very heavy head seas, from the 15th ult.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow via Larne Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 10, experienced a hurricane from W. N. W., lasting 24 hours; 21st, strong gales from N. E.; same date, no lat., &c., passed a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Cuba, Reynolds, New-Orleans Nov. 28, Tampico Dec. 1, Tuspan 2d, Vera Cruz 9th, Campeachy 10th, Progreso 12th, and Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship America, (new, 2,054 tons,) Chatfield, of and 5 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark David Taylor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Leghorn 69 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to P. I Nevius & Son. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 1; took the Southern passage, and had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds., with strong W. and N. W. winds.

WIND—Sunset, light S., thick and rainy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Charleston, for Charleston; Cleopatra, for Savannah; City of New-York, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 21.—Sld. steamer Acapulco, for New-York.

Dec. 22.—Arr. steamer Henry Chauncey, from New-York.

CAIBARIEN, Dec. 20.—Sld. schr. Alice S., for Matanzas.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 19.—Arr. bark Neversink, from St. Thomas; brigs Jessie Rynas, for Boston; Lillie, for St. Jago.

Cld. bark M. E. Chapman, for Brunswick, Ga.

FALMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 21.—Arr. ship Cashmere, San Francisco.

MATANZAS, Dec. 19.—Arr. brig Mary Gibbs.

NUEVITAS, Dec. 21.—Arr. bark Eliza White, Aspinwall.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Arr. brig N. S. Del Carmen, Pensacola via Cienfuegos; schr. Ada Doane, New-York; and steamer City of Mexico, New-York.

Sld. schr. Ajax, for Pascagoula.

Dec. 22.—Arr. steamers Yazoo, New-Orleans; City of New-York, New-York and Castillano, from ——; brig Frontier, from Pensacola.

Sld. ship Cherokee, (Br.,) for North of Hatteras; schr. Clara Montgomery, Honduras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sld. for the United States, Tonawanda, Maresca, Hermanos, Sarah B. Cann, Abraham, Orpheus, Abbottsford, and Myronus.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Underwriter, Cashmere, Tiber, and Roseneath.

Also, arr. out, Martha, Atlas, William Robertson, and Duchess of Lancaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. McKay, from Boston Dec. 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at 12 o'clock last night, and sld. this morning for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Dec. 22.—The Allan Line Steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, of Portland, Me., Dec. 12, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor this morning.

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BRONZE,
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LEATHER GOODS.
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DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES,
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GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
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BOYS' SUITS.
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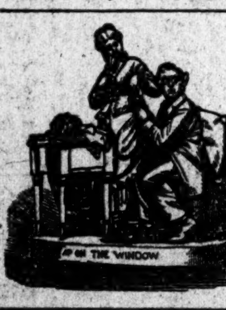

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A poem written by JOAQUIN MILLER, at Genoa, Italy.

CREEDS AND CONFESSIONS OF FAITH.
By LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D., of Yale College.

IN AND OUT OF THE HARNESS.
By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL. D., of Berlin, Prussia.

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A poem by ELIZABETH W. DENISON.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT BETHLEHEM.
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By GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., of New-York.

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A REVIEW ON "STODDARD'S MEMOIR OF POE."

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DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS
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SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
MISSIONS.
FINE ARTS.
SCIENCE.
POLITICAL PERSONALITIES.
PEBBLES.

Among the contributors to the INDEPENDENT may be mentioned:
Pres. NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D.
LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D.
JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL. D.
R. S. STORRS, D. D., LL. D.
THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT.
Prof. S. C. BARTLETT.
Prof. GEORGE P. FISHER.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN.
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D.
LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.
Prof. MOSES COIT TYLER.
GAIL HAMILTON.
Rev. DAVID SWING.
PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.
C. S. ROBINSON, D. D.
Prof. AUSTIN PHELPS.
T. W. HIGGINSON.
"H. H."
Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.
PERE HYACINTHE.
EDWARD EVERETT HALE.
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"SUSAN COOLIDGE."
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D.
ROSE TERRY COOKE.
Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D.
Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY, D. D.
GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D.
Prof. C. C. EVERETT.
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Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, an Invoice of Thirteen Cases of FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZES, by the steam-ship Frisia, which left Havre on the 5th inst.
These Goods are the newest and very latest patterns, and are well worth the attention of buyers before purchasing elsewhere, as they are offered at
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THE GREATEST
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(Of which we are the sole manufacturers in America.)
UNITED---A Splendid Ulster.
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Fifty other Different Styles of Overcoats below the usual rates.
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AFFECTION AND CHARITY
FOR
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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE,
THEIR NEW SALESROOM,
NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
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HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
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THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
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REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.
You can buy Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices. Send for price list.
CRANDALL & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. [illegible] AV., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West'n Union.b3. 80
100 do. 80
500 do.....s60. 79⅞
400 do. 80
400 do. 80¼
100 do......b3. 80¼
100 Erie Railway.b3. 27
600 do......s3. 26⅞
500 do. 27
250 Erie Pf. 43
100 Lake Shore. 79⅞
2400 do. 79⅞
1100 do. 79¾
100 do......b3. 79⅞
100 do......s3. 79⅞
100 do. 79⅝
1100 do. 79⅝
3200 do. 79⅞
1200 do. 79⅞
800 Rock Island. 101¼
50 do. 101⅜
100 Pacific Mail. 35
500 do......c. 34⅞
500 do. 34¾
400 do......c. 34⅞
600 do. 34¾
800 do. 34⅝
800 do. 34
2100 do. 34⅞
700 do. 34¼
200 do.....s60. 33¾
400 do. 34⅝
1700 do. 34½
100 do. 34⅝
300 do. 34⅝
200 do. 34⅞
1800 do. 35
100 Ohio & Miss....c. 30
200 do. 30
200 do. 30¼
200 do. 30⅜
200 do. 30½
200 do. 30⅜
200 St. Paul. 36⅝
800 do. 36¼

1300 North-western.. 44½
1200 do. 44⅜
700 do. 44⅜
100 do.....b10. 44⅜
500 do......c. 44⅜
600 do. 44⅜
200 do. 44¼
500 do......b3. 44½
1000 do. 44½
200 do. 44⅝
100 do. 44⅝
100 do......c. 44½
100 do......b3. 44⅞
100 do. 44⅝
1900 do. 44⅝
100 do.....s10. 44⅝
800 Tol. & Wabash... 24
200 do. 24⅛
200 do. 24
300 do......c. 23⅞
100 do.....b60. 24
500 do......s3. 23¾
500 do. 23⅞
200 do. 23⅝
300 do. 23¾
600 do. 23⅞
500 do......b3. 24
200 do. 24
300 do. 24⅛
100 do. 24¼
200 do. 24⅜
300 do. 24¼
100 do. 24⅛
500 do. 24
100 do......b3. 24⅛
400 Union Pacific.. 34¼
400 do......s3. 34⅛
800 do......s3. 34
200 do. 34
100 do. 34⅛
100 do. 34¼
100 do. 34⅜
200 do. 34½
600 do. 34⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R. 12.... 117½
20,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'62.113½
10,000 U.S 5-20C.,'65.117⅝
2,000 do.....12.117¼
500 U.S.5-20C.,'68, 12.... 120⅝

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, N.... 119¾
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, N......b.c 119¾
10,000 do......12.119⅝
51,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.113¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. C.6s,o.J.&J. 23
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 59½
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 89
1,000 N. J. C. 1st C.102⅛
14,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.113½
10,000 B.,H.&E.1st b.c 24½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 100¼
7,000 Mich. So. & S.F.105⅝
3,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 89
25,000 L. S. C. R. 1st. 99⅛
3,000 Buff. & Erie.n.s.100
1,000 Han. 1st 7s, C.108
10,000 do......107⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 92¼
2,000 do. 92⅛
26,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 77½
1,000 West. P. B.b.c. 87½
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. Div.. 69
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.. 67½
5,000 Tol.& Wab.1st. 85½
4,000 Tol.&Wab.C.C. 45
1,000 West.U.T.7s..100
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.3d.100
203 Fourth Nat.B'k..101
50 Bank of Rep.......104
100 Consol. Coal.b.c. 43¾
200 do. 44
100 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 62½
200 do.....s60. 62
800 West. U. T. b. c... 80¼
500 do. 80⅜
300 do.....s3. 80¼
1400 do. 80⅜
600 do.....b3. 80½
700 do. 80½
1100 do. 80⅜
1000 do.....s60. 79⅞
200 do. 80¼
600 do. 80¼
200 do.....b3. 80¼
25 do. 80½
100 do. 80⅛
200 do.....s60. 79⅝
400 do. 80⅛
100 do.....s60. 79¾
100 do. 80⅛
300 do. 80
800 do.....s60. 79¾
240 do. 80
800 do. 79⅞
200 do. 79⅞
40 do. 79¾
500 do.....s60. 79⅞
600 do.....b3. 80
700 do. 80
100 do. 80⅛
100 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 65
30 H. & St. J.Pf.b.c. 34½
800 Pacific Mail...b. c. 35
600 do. 35⅛
300 do. 35
200 do. 34⅞
300 do. 35
1000 do.....s3. 35⅛
200 do. 35
700 do. 34¾
100 do. 34⅞
200 do. 34¾
300 do. 34⅞
500 do. 35
1700 do. 34¾
1100 do. 34⅝
200 do. 34½
1730 do. 34½
2700 do. 34⅝
600 do. 34⅜
2000 do. 34⅜
1100 do. 34¼
1000 do. 34½
1400 do.....s3. 34⅜
600 do.....s3. 34¼
400 do. 34⅜
600 do. 34⅝
100 do. 34⅝
400 do.....s3. 34¾
1000 do. 34⅞
700 do. 35
200 do. 34⅞
700 do.....b3. 34⅞
200 do. 35⅛
100 do. 35¼
50 do. 35
800 do.....s3. 35⅛

100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 100⅝
50 do. 100¾
400 do......s3. 100½
39 do. 100¾
800 Erie R.......b.c. 27⅛
300 do......s3. 27⅛
300 do.....b3. 27⅛
100 do......s3. 27
300 do. 27⅛
40 Mich. Cent.b.c.s3. 80½
100 do. 80½
150 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 64
400 Un. Pacific....b. c. 34½
1500 do......b3. 34⅝
100 do......s3. 34½
1800 do. 34⅝
200 do. 34½
600 do. 34⅝
100 do. 34½
1570 L. S. & M.S.b.c. 79¾
100 do. 79⅞
900 do......s3. 79⅞
1300 do......s3. 80
100 do. 80⅛
2900 do. 80
100 do. 79⅞
500 do......b3. 79⅞
1200 do. 79¾
1500 do......s3. 79⅝
700 do. 79¾
200 do......b3. 79⅞
600 do. 79¾
100 Panama.....b. c. 114
100 Ill. Cent........c. 97¾
300 Del.,L. & W.b.c.c108⅝
100 do. 108⅝
100 Pac. M. of Mo.b.c. 47
1900 Chi.&N.W...b.c. 44⅝
3200 do. 44⅝
200 do. 44½
300 do......s3. 44⅝
200 do.......c. 44⅜
200 do.......c. 44⅝
100 do......s3. 44⅝
100 do. 44½
900 do. 44½
1000 do. 44⅝
1500 do......b3. 44⅝
600 do. 44⅝
1200 do. 44½
1100 do. 44½
200 do. 44⅝
700 do. 44⅝
600 do. 44⅞
100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 60
100 do. 59½
600 Chi. & R. I...b.c.101¼
200 do......s3.101¼
200 do......s3.101¼
500 do.....s60.100⅝
100 do. 101⅛
650 do. 101¼
600 do. 101⅛
100 do. 101
500 do.....s60.100½
100 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf.....b. c. 25
300 C., M.& St. P.b.c. 36½
200 do. 36⅝
200 do. 36½
300 do. 36⅜
200 do. 36¼
300 do. 35½
200 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3 24⅛
1800 do. 24¼
100 do.......u. r. c. 24½
100 do. 24⅛
300 do. 24⅛
400 do. 24
100 do. 23¾
10 do. 24⅛
700 do. 23⅞
300 do. 23¾
100 do.......u. r. c. 23⅞
100 do. 23⅞
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅜
600 do. 30½
100 do. 30⅝
200 do. 30⅝
200 do. 30½
100 do. 30½
300 do. 30⅝
100 do. 30⅞
300 do. 30⅝
300 do......s3. 30½
300 do. 30⅝
100 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 9½
100 do. 9⅞
100 do......b3. 10
100 do......s3. 9⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The Stock market was steady at the opening, with sales of Pacific Mail at 35, Wabash at 24, North-western at 44½, and with general firmness in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union, Ohios, and Rock Island. Prices were marked down about ¼@1 ₱ cent. in the course of the first half hour, partly by offerings of stocks on sellers' option of sixty days, though without many sales in this way. In the afternoon the whole market, on a large recorded business, showed great buoyancy and animation, with a rise of 1@2 ₱ cent.

Money was easy at 3½ ₱ cent. all day until about 2.30 P. M., when a few loans were made at 4, but 3 ₱ cent. was afterward accepted. There was an abundance of what seemed to be new money, from several banks which have not recently been lenders. The borrowing demand for Stocks for delivery was unusually active, many kinds lending "flat." The sellers' options in to-day's transactions were chiefly in Western Union, and show a feeling of apprehension in regard to the floating supply of that stock, which is rather remarkable in so very large a capital as 330,000 shares.

Government bonds have been fairly active at about yesterday's prices, though showing much firmness. The demand is well distributed and of the same solid character heretofore noticed, mainly from the leading banks and other corporations. There is complaint of scarcity of bonds, and some dealers have been willing to buy close up to the selling prices for the sake of keeping trade moving. A moderate lot of 1862s was taken from the foreign bankers as high as 113½, and a few 1865s, both old and new, at full rates, but probably $250,000 would cover the importations of all kinds.

State Stocks continue dull, and are rather lower for Tennessee on a light business. Railroad Bonds are firm at the high quotations recently made for the leading and favorite issues. An improvement is noticed in North-western Gold Bonds, and in Wabash firsts, the latter being quoted 85½@87. San Joaquins sold at 83, and more were wanted at the price. California and Oregon 6s, 84 bid. The Pacific Railroad issues closed as follows: Centrals, 95¾@96¼; Westerns, 87¼@87¾; Union Firsts, 92⅛@92¼; Union Land Grants, 89¾@90; Union Sinking Fund, 77½@77¾.

Gold was rather quiet, and not quite so firm. The first sales were at 111⅝, which was bid for a little time, and something was done at 111 11-16d. In the later dealings there was some weakening, with transactions at 111⅝ and 111 9-16, the latter printed 111½, owing to the inadequacy of the instruments in use. There was no sale at 111½, except buyer four days, carrying two days' interest at six ₱ cent. On loans of gold the rates were "flat" to 1-64 for borrowing. The closing quotation is 111½@111 9-16. Clearings, $19,886,000; Gold balances, $815,641; Currency balances, $978,767. The day's Customs amount to $261,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out in coin $60,000 for interest and $60,000 for bonds redeemed. We do not hear of any engagements of Specie for export.

To-day's advices from London quote: Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞; and for the account, 92@92⅛; 1865s, old, 106⅝; 1867s, 107; 10-40s, 104⅛; New Fives, 103⅛; Erie, 25@25⅛. The Bank of England gained £115,000 sterling in bullion "on balance." In sterling exchange there is a firm feeling, though not much activity. We quote prime sixty-day bills $4 85, as yesterday, and sight $4 89¾@$4 90. The nominal rates of the leading drawers remain $4 85½ and $4 90½.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 22, and since Jan. 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week....	$4,734,886	$5,548,847	$5,808,850
Previous........	231,292,588	287,725,024	275,863,773
Since Jan. 1....	$236,027,474	$293,273,871	$281,672,623
Gold............	111¾	110⅜	111⅝

The imports of specie at this port during the past week were as follows:

Dec. 14—Steamer Colon, Aspinwall—	
Silver	$631
Gold	943
Silver Bars	1,724
Dec. 15—Steamer George Washington, San Domingo—	
Silver	1,280
Gold	100
Dec. 18—Steamer City of Havana, Havana—Gold	9,000
Total for the week	$13,688
Previously reported	5,523,912
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$5,537,590

The exports of specie for the week ending Dec. 19 were as follows:

Dec. 14—Bark Victoria, Berry, Maracaibo—American gold coin	$30,000
Dec. 15—Steamer Schiller, Paris—American gold coin	21[illegible]000
Dec. 15—Steamer Schiller, Hamburg—Silver bars	16,404
Dec. 15—Steamer City of Mexico, Havana—American gold	2,019
Dec. 16—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—American gold	700,000
Silver bars	38,111
Dec. 17—Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg—Silver bars	18,249
Dec. 17—Steamer Cimbria, Plymouth—American gold	550,000
Dec. 17—Steamer Cimbria, Paris—American Gold	350,000
Gold bars	35,000
Silver bars	49,483
Dec. 17—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—Spanish Doubloons	10,068
Dec. 19—Steamer Hansa, Southampton—American gold	250,000
Dec. 19—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—Silver bars	40,000
American gold	550,000
Total for the week	$2,849,335
Previously reported	56,983,556
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$59,832,892

1873	$47,341,725	1869	$31,988,797
1872	69,572,009	1868	70,586,041
1871	60,541,041	1867	50,938,687
1870	58,235,785	1866	62,277,865

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	*80½	79¾	80⅜	80½
Pacific Mail	36¼	34	36	36⅛
New-York Central	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅞
Harlem	..	..	127	128
Erie	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	27⅜
Erie Preferred	43	43	..	..
Lake Shore	80⅞	79¼	80¾	81
Wabash	24⅜	23⅛	24¼	24⅜
North-western	46⅛	44⅛	46	46⅛
North-western Pref	60	59½	59½	61
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¼	36¼	37⅛	37⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	56½	56½	56¾	57¼
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	30	31⅛	31¼
Ohio & Miss. Pref	64	64	63½	67
Rock Island	101⅜	101	101¼	101⅜
Union Pacific	35½	34	35½	35⅝
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	98½
C., B. & Quincy	107½	107½	107¼	107½
Chicago & Alton	..	..	104	105
Chic. & Alton Pref	..	..	108	112
Panama	114	114	114⅜	114⅝
Pittsburg	..	..	88	88½
Fort Wayne	100	100	94¾	95½
Michigan Central	80½	80½	80½	81
Morris & Essex	..	..	95½	96½
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½	108	108½
Del., Lack. & West'n	109	108⅝	109	109½
A. & P. Preferred	15¾	15¾	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	..	..	46¾	47
Hannibal and St. Jo	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¾
Hannibal and St.Jo.Pf	34½	33¼	34½	35
C., C. and Ind.Central	10	9½	9½	9¾
Am. District Tel. Co	..	..	39	39¾
Atl. and Pacific Tel.Co	..	..	18½	19½
Quicksilver	..	..	34	34½
Quicksilver Pref	44	44	42	45
Adams Express	..	..	116¼	117
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	82	..
Amer. Mer. Union Ex	..	..	61½	..
United States Express	62½	62	62¼	63½

*Ex Dividend.

Total sales, 244,781 shares, including 54,100 Pacific Mail, 49,160 North Western, 46,600 Lake Shore, 24,900 Western Union, 23,300 Wabash, 8,600 Union Pacific, 8,800 Ohios, 5,800 Erie, 4,900 Rock Island, and 2,900 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	117⅛	117⅜	5-20s, 1867, r.	117	117¼
Sixes, 1881, c.	121⅛	121¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	113⅜	113½	5-20s, 1868, r.	117	117½
5-20s, 1862, c.	113⅜	113½	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	115¼	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	115⅛	11 ⅜	10-40s, c.	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	117	117½	5s, 1881, r.	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	117¼	117½	5s, 1881, c.	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s, '65 n., r.	116¼	116½	6s, currency	117¼	117½
5-20s, '65 n., c.	119⅝	119⅞	Gold	111½	111⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

Gold receipts	$404,701 07
Gold payments	112,125 14
Gold balance	51,625,054 71
Currency receipts	609,588 29
Currency payments	1,539,120 70
Currency balance	46,407,104 11
Customs	261,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$81,757,741
Currency balances	3,105,588
Gold exchanges	4,549,177
Gold balances	956,896

Internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day, $150,000; National Bank-notes received for redemption, $370,000. The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,500,000; Coin, $76,500,000; outstanding Certificates, $21,500,000; balances Dec. 23, 1873: Currency, $948,647; Coin, $86,451,029, with $31,083,500 Certificates outstanding.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Ala. 5s, '83	38½	N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	108½
Ala. 5s, '86	38½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110
Ala. 8s, '86	50	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	21½	N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87	112
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.Is.	9	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	113⅝
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	113
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	9	N.C.6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	23
Ark. 7s, M.,O. & R.R.	9	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	23
Ga. 6s	79	N. C. R., Jan. & Ju.	50
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91½	N. C. R., Apr. & Oct.	50
Ga. 7s, indorsed	85	N. C. R. 7 off Ja. & J.	35
La. 6s	24	N. C. R. 7 off Ap. & O.	35
La. 6s, new bonds	24	N. C. Fundg. Act '68.	15
La. 6s, N. Fltg. Dbt.	21	N. C. N. Bds. J. & J.	12½
La. 6s, Levee bds	25	N. C. N. Bds. A. & O.	12½
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	S. C. 6s	30
La. 8s, Lev. bs. of '75	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	26
La. 8s, Lev. bs. of 1910	25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	26
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	S. C. Fundg Act '66	25½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	20
Mo. 6s, due in '77	98½	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	21
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	S. C. 7s of '88	22½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98	S. C. N-fundable bds.	7
Mo. 6s, due in '80	98	Tenn. 6s, old	59
Fund. bs., due in '94	97	Tenn. 6s, new	59
Lg.bs.,d.'81 to '91 inc.	97	Tenn. 6s, new s	59⅛
Asy. or U., due '92	95	Va. 6s, old	36
Han. & S. J., due '75	101	Va. 6s, n. bds	37
Han. & S. J., due '76	99	Va. 6s, n. bds, '67	37
Han. & S. J., due '86	95	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd c	54
Han. & S. J., due '87	96	Va. 6s, ex-m. c., 2d s.	40
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	105⅛	Va. 6s, Deferred, 2d s.	11

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages at the First Board:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds	107½	Buff. & State Line 7s	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds	99	Kala. & W. P. 1st	85
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	23⅞	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	45	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st	99
Chic. & Alt. S. Fund	100	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d	91⅜
Chic. & Alt. Inc	100½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	103½
Joliet & Chic 1st	108	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	101⅜
La. & Mo. 1st, gtd	88	N. J. South. 1st 7s	30
StL.,Jack.&Chic.1st	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chic.,B.&Q.8p.c.1st	113½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	98
Chic., R. I. & Pac	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	97¼
Cen.R.of N.J.1st Con	102⅛	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102¼
Cen.R.of N.J.Con. C	103¼	N. Y. & H. 1st C	114
Am.Dock & Imp.bds	102	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105¼
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D	107½	H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	100¾
Mil&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D	93	Harlem 1st 7s, C	107⅞
Mil.&St.P.7s g'd R.D	84	Harlem 1st 7s, R	107¾
Mil.&St.P.1st I.&M.D	91	North Missouri 1st	86½
Mil.&St.P.1st H.&D	75	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	97¼
Mil.&St.R.1st C.&M	82½	Ohio & Miss. Con	96½
Chic.&N.West.S.Fd	102½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C	86
Chic.& N.West.C bds	88	Cen. Pac. Gold bs	95¾
Chic.& N.Wt.C.g.bs	80¾	C. Pac., San J. B'ch	82⅞
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	84½	C. Pac., C. & O., 1st	84
Gal. & Chicago 2d	101½	Western Pacific bs	87
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94	U. Pac. 1st	92
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	76	U. P. Land G., 7s	89¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F	104	U. P. Inc., past due	90
Del. Lack. & W. 1st	101	U. P. Sinking Fund	77¼
Del.,L. & W. 7s Con	105½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	90
Morris & Essex 2d	103½	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d	81½
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71	99¾	Pac. R.7s, g'd by Mo	101½
Erie 1st, extended	109	P., F. W. & C., 1st	109
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101	P., F. W. & C., 3d	98½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100	C. & P., Con. S. F.	102⅝
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	C. & P., 4th	97½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	95	C., C. & I., 1st	67
Long Dock Bonds	99½	Alton & T. H., 1st	105
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77	86	Alt. & T. H., 2d, Pf.	91
B.,N.Y.& E. L. bds	86	Alt. & T. H., 2d, In.	72
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	104	St. L. & I. M., 1st	93
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	88¾	St. L. & I. M., 2d	72¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	101½	T., P. & W.,1st, E.D.	80½
Ced. Falls & M. 1st	85	T., P. & W.,1st, W.D.	68½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45	Tol. & W., 1st, Ex	84½
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d	100¼	T. & W., 1st, St.L.D.	67½
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	105	T. & W., Con. Conv.	45¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104½	G. Western, 1st,'88	81
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds	98½	Q. & Tol., 1st,'90	50
C., P. & Ash. N. bds	98¼		
D., M. & Tol. bds	100¼		

The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 225 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,080 head, or 240 cars, against 261 cars for the same time last week. The run, as usual during holiday week, was very light; most of the owners remain home; Christmas market opened at fully ¼c. advance on last week's prices; there was not the usual proportion of prime stock offering; attendance of buyers fair; about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,070 lbs. to 1,314 lbs., at $4 75@$6 50; 300 head Texas Steers, ranging from 785 lbs. to 1,060 lbs., at $3 85@$5 08; 48 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,180 lbs. to 1,248 lbs., at $5 50@$5 85; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 925 to 1,270 lbs., at $3 75@$4 87½; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,120 to 1,248 lbs., at $5 35@$6; 18 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,266 lbs., at $5 70; 21 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 932 lbs., at $4 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,000 head, against 4,800 head for the same time last week; market ¼c. higher than last week for Western Sheep; Canada stock not yet arrived; sales 1,800 head Western Sheep, ranging from 85 to 97 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week; the market was dull; about 2,000 head were disposed of; Yorkers, $6 40@$6 85; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 22.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 405 head; supply light, owing to the usual large demand for poultry for Christmas; Beef Cattle were only in moderate request; dealers, however, were asking full as high prices as last week, but only the choicest kind sold for the rates at the last market; ordinary grades were very dull of sale. Sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; Extra, $9 75@$10; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $6 50@$8 50; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 581 head; the requirements of the trade were light, and last week's prices were hardly sustained. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$6; fancy Sheep, 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market very quiet; buyers limited, but owing to favorable New-York advices prices were firmer; common to extra shipping, $4 25@$6 25; butchers', $2 50@$4 50; stockers', $2 60@$3 60. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market opened firm, but closed dull at 5c.@10c. lower on best prices; sales ranging from $6@$7 25, with most sales at $6 50@$6 90; packers, $6 75@$7; shipments, 1,700. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market active for shipping; prices unchanged for the better grades.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Wool firm, with indications of a good demand after New-Years. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 55c.@56c.; Extra, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@53c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 58c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@48c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 42c.@46c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@33c.; Texas Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 30c.@40c.; California Coarse, 27c.@35c.

GOV. TILDEN'S STABLE.

The Albany *Times* of Monday says: "A new building has just been erected on the south-western portion of the grounds of Mr. Robert L. Johnson, recently leased for the use of Governor Elect Samuel J. Tilden, who will occupy the beautiful residence after the 1st of January next. The new building is one of the most magnificent private carriage-houses and stables in this country. It is 80 feet long, the portion devoted to the carriage-house being 30 feet long by 28 feet wide, while the stable portion is 50 feet by 21 feet. The entrance to the carriage-house is from the north side, and between the carriage-house and the stable is a handsome room, devoted to the keeping of harness, robes, &c., having desks, drawers, racks, and other equipments not usually found in a stable. The stable will contain six stalls and a box-stall, arranged with all the modern improvements. The building is of brick and iron on the outside, with yellow pine, iron, black walnut and chestnut dressings inside. The system of ventilation is perfect, and was designed by Mr. Johnson himself. The stable is connected with the residence by a gong and speaking tubes. One of the finest features connected with this residence, and one that will be appreciated by Mr. Tilden, is the green-house on the spacious grounds at the rear of the residence. In short, the residence and all its adjuncts are complete in every particular."

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE HOWE.

James H. Howe, a nephew of Senator Howe, who was appointed, last Winter, United States District Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has resigned, after one year's service. His health is not sufficiently strong to enable him to endure the severe labor which a Judge must give to his duties. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says: "While General Manager of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Judge Howe's health was much broken. His labor there was so excessive, and his responsibilities were so large, that it wore him down. Judge Howe has been on the bench but a single year, yet he has proved himself to be an honest, upright, and fearless Judge, and the people always part with such a man with regret."

DROUGHT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Large sections of New-England are suffering serious inconvenience from the lack of water. The Lewiston *Journal*, speaking of Maine, says: "The drought is being quite severely felt all over the State; small streams and fountains are so low that business is almost suspended at some mills in Maine, and in some localities farmers find it quite difficult to get water enough to water their stock. The Lewiston mills seem to have a better supply of water than most points."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	763	Lead, pigs	832
B. W. Flour, bags	4	Leather, sides	21,913
Copper, bbls	27	Starch, pkgs	464
Cotton, bales	594	Sugar, bbls	201
Flour, bbls	20,475	Stearine, pkgs	129
Meal, bbls	615	Beef, pkgs	67
Meal, bags	975	Pork, pkgs	175
Wheat, bushels	8,500	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,795
Corn, bushels	76,300	Lard, tcs	1,536
Oats, bushels	28,700	Lard, kegs	80
Malt, bushels	1,500	Oil-cake, pkgs	234
Barley, bushels	500	Butter, pkgs	3,641
Seed, bags	641	Cheese, pkgs	887
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Dressed Hogs, No	681
Dried Fruit, pkgs	273	Tea, pkgs	2
Eggs, bbls	885	Tallow, pkgs	61
Grease, pkgs	14	Tobacco, hhds	312
Hemp, bales	59	Tobacco, pkgs	118
Hops, bales	110	Wool, bales	41
Hides, No	1,767	Whisky, bbls	834
Hides, bls	102		

COFFEE—Holders offer supplies very sparingly, and claim an advance, which circumstances operate against free dealings, though a fair demand is noted for desirable samples. No business in invoices reported. Java, in invoices, quoted strong, at 25c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguarya, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Early deliveries show but little animation, and no changes of importance as to values. The inquiry from spinners is moderate. The dealings reported on export account are limited, and are said to consist in good part of purchases made to be placed in store, as against sales for contract delivery on late months, which operation is represented as promising a very liberal yield of interest on the money thus invested. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,362 bales, (of which 174 bales were placed on last evening,) including 600 bales to shippers, 380 bales to spinners, and 382 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 25 bales were to arrive. For forward delivery a fairly active movement has been reported, with the earlier transactions indicating an advance of about 1-16c. ₱ lb., influenced in part by the Liverpool advices of steadiness, but on the later dealings the improvement was lost under the depressing influence of the free arrivals at the port, the market leaving off about steady, with options for the early months in slack request, and for the later months offerings somewhat more urgent, at quoted figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,600 bales, (of which 7,500 bales were on last evening, and 18,100 bales to-day,) with 4,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 13 13-16c.; January, 13⅞c.; February, 14⅜c.; March, 14 27-32c.; April, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; May, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; June, 15 31-32c.; July, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; August, 16 13-32c.@17 7-16c. ₱ lb....Receipts to-day, 594 bales here, and 31,684 bales at all the shipping ports. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13¾	13¾	14	14
Middling	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	15	15	15⅜	15⅜
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry for State and Western Flour at steady rates. Shipping Extras have attracted more attention, on the basis of $5 10@$5 25 for fair to very good lines. Trade and Family Extras have been in somewhat better demand, in a jobbing way. Superfine and No. 2 comparatively quiet, and offered with reserve. The sales since our last have been 14,250 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,200 bbls. shipping stock, party City Mill product, at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $4@$5 40 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 285 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate request, within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to very good; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 50 for Babillion; $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 570 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in light demand at from $1 50@$2 ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal quiet within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. at $7 60@$7 85. Buck-wheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, almost wholly for shipment, at a further advance of about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing about steady on restricted offerings. No. 2 stock most freely dealt in. Winter Wheat firm, but without much animation; prime to choice lots scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 131,500 bushels at $1 13@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and store and afloat, mainly at $1 14 for prime, in store; $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly in small lots, with $1 13½ reported bid, and $1 14 asked for strictly prime stock, afloat; $1 11@$1 13½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, the latter rate for small lots of choice, mainly at about $1 12½ for good average stock, afloat; $1 07@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring in lots; $1 06@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 18@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 26@$1 31 for Amber Western; $1 19@$1 25 for Red Western; $1 26@$1 37 for ordinary to very choice....Corn has been in more request, partly for export, and quoted ½c. a bushel higher, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at 93c.@95½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 93½c. for prime, in store, and 95½c. for do., afloat; 88c.@91c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 90c.@91c. for good to prime; 91c.@91½c. for new Yellow Western; 90c.@91c. for new Yellow Southern; and 88c.@91c. for new White Southern and Western, small lots....Rye quiet, with only a few small lots reported sold on the basis of 95c. for prime State....Barley steady, but rather slow of sale; 9,000 bushels Danubian changed hands at $1 35; 1,500 bushels State, from cars, at $1 38 for four, and $1 30 for two rowed....Barley-malt in light request, yet quoted about steady within the range of $1 25@$1 75 for ordinary to very choice; 3,000 bushels Western reported sold at $1 45, on time....Canada Peas inactive and nominally unchanged....Buckwheat in some demand on the basis of 75c. for State....Oats quoted firm, though in less urgent request; business mostly in car stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 66c.@69½c. for interior to strictly choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for very good to prime samples; 68½c.@71½c. for White Western, small lots; 68½c.@70c., mostly at 68½c.@69c. for White State; and 66½c.@68½c. for Mixed State....Feed in request within the range of $22@$32 for poor to very choice, ₱ ton....Hay and Straw without important change.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather more demand at steady prices; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 15@$2 25; sales 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 25, and 360 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch dull at old rates....Spirits Turpentine quoted steady on the basis of 37c. for merchantable, but quiet.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in limited supply and held more firmly, but have been rather quiet. Linseed has been in request in a jobbing way, with prices ruling steady. Lard and Red Oils have been in demand and quoted firm. Menhaden, Cotton-seed, and Olive Oils inactive at about former figures. Trade in most other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@67c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red Oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.; Linseed-oil, from 78c.@80c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 54c.@58c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c. At New-Bedford sales have been made of 530 bbls. Crude Sperm, inferior to prime, at $1 55@$1 67 part for manufacturing, and 1,140 bbls. Crude Whale at 64c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted firm at 5⅝c., but inactive....Refined has been in quite moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 11⅝c.@11¾c. And at Philadelphia, 11⅜c.@11½c....Refined, in cases, 16¼c....City Naphtha quoted down to 10c., on a restricted inquiry.

PROVISIONS—A very limited inquiry has been noted for Pork, at about previous nominal quotations for Western Mess. The bulk of the business has been in Prime Mess. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms; quoted at $19@$19 50; small lots of Old Western Mess at $19 75; New do., uninspected, $20 50, and Extra Prime, $16 50@$17. For forward delivery, new Western Mess, March option, quoted nominally at $20 50 asked, and $20 bid....Dressed Hogs less sought after and quoted a shade lower; City, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Western, 8⅛c.@8⅜c....Cut Meats have been in better demand and held more firmly, with sales reported of 60,000 lbs. City Pickled Bellies, part at 10c.@10½c.; 125 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb. averages, on private terms; quoted at 10c.@10½c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8c., with small lots of Pickled and Smoked Shoulders and Hams at unchanged prices....Bacon quoted stronger in price on a lighter offering of stock and a better demand; sales 725 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10¼c.@10⅞c., the latter for fancy; 25 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅜c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Short Clear at 10⅜c.; and Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10c., and 100,000 lbs. Short Clear, March option, at 10½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in more urgent demand, especially for December delivery, mainly on speculative account, at decidedly stronger prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 950 tcs. prime to choice Western Steam at 13⅜c.@13 13-16c. for prime; 250 tcs. City do. at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅝c.; and 800 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., December options, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 3,000 tcs. January at 13¾c.; 4,500 tcs. February at 13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 250 tcs. March, at 13 15-16c.; and 3,250 tcs., seller six months, at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c....Beef in moderate jobbing demand at former quotations. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in better request at $21 25@$23 for Western; sales, 50 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs rule about as quoted in our last.

SUGARS—Rather more demand has been noted for Raw, mainly for refining purposes, though partly for grocery goods for the Canadian market at essentially unchanged prices. Sales to-day, 250 hhds. Demerara, in bond, chiefly for Canada, at equal to 8¾c.@9½c., duty paid; 4,600 bags Brazil, Nos. 8 and 9, at 7⅞c.; 5,000 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c., and 500 bags Beet-root Sugar, low grade, on private terms. And last evening, 504 hhds. New-Orleans, taken for refining, at equal to quoted rates. We quote fair Refining, 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of equal to 190,000 lbs. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; market firm....Stearine quoted higher on a good demand; sales, 7,500 lbs. City at 15¼c., and 100 tcs. Western at 15¼c. Also, a settlement of 100 tcs. at this rate.

TEAS—Have been strong and buoyant as to price, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Further sales have been reported of 700 half-chests Green, 1,600 half-chests Japan, and 500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been moderately active at full rates. Seed Leaf has been attracting but little attention, yet has been quoted steady. Spanish product has been in fair request at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 65 cases 1873 Wisconsin Seed Leaf at 9½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c.; and 550 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 20 ₱ lb. Manufactured stock has been in request and quoted thus: Black Work, common and medium, quoted at 20c.@23c.; good and fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 28c.@30c.; good and fine, 38c.@54c.; Negro-head, 38c.@40c. ₱ lb., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Scarce and inactive; quoted at $1 15, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, and in fair demand. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $1 02½, and 150 bbls. at $1 03, closing firmly at the latter rate. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. at $1 01½ ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—With a more active call noted for supplies, almost wholly on manufacturing account, and in view of the reduced stock available, especially of the finer grades of domestic product, prices have been quoted generally strong and buoyant for really desirable qualities, holders of which show less eagerness to realize, having more confidence in the immediate future as to values. Domestic Fleece meets with most favor. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 226,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, mostly within the range, at 45c.@58c., the latter for XXX, and up to 62c. for Picklock; 75,000 lbs. Unwashed, on private terms; 24,000 lbs. Scoured at 65c.@82½c.; 30,000 lbs. Combing and Combing Pulled at 55c.@65c.; 590 pks. and 20,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 2,000 lbs. Georgia at 41c.; 16,500 lbs. Oregon at 38½c.@43c.; 69 pks. and 158,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@35c., with very choice held at 36c.; 246 bales and 141,000 lbs. California Spring at 29c.@34c.; 412 pks. and 127,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@27c.; 6,000 lbs. California Pulled at 45c.@47c.; 40,000 lbs. Australian and New-Zealand and 20,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms; 13,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@36½c.; and 8,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 70c. ₱ lb. The stock of Unwashed Western Fleece now here is estimated at only about 40,000 lbs., having been materially reduced by recent free purchases.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fairly active movement noted in the way of Grain Freights, on berth and charter, with rates on berth, by sail and steam, quoted stronger; steam room for early use scarce. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in good request, and rates have favored ship-owners slightly. The offerings for general cargo have been moderate at the ruling figures....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, including 16,000 bushels at 8½d., and 24,000 bushels at 9d. ₱ bushel, closing at the latter rate; 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 250 bales Hair at 45s.; 80 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 650 pks. Provisions at 50s. ₱ ton; 120 bales Cotton, part at 11-32d. ₱ lb., with Grain-room quoted nominally at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel. Also, a British bark, 380 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 3s. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10¼d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard on private terms. Also, a British bark, 599 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 3,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, 481 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Cork, Waterford, Dublin, or Belfast, an Italian bark, 622 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain (one-third of cargo in bags) at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Italian bark, 535 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d; a Norwegian bark, about 375 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., same terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d., and (rumored) an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., same rate....For Havre or Dunkirk, a British brig, 567 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 783 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d., with option of Bremen; an American bark (rumored,) with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s., with option of Bremen or London....For the Continent, a British bark, 518 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 60 tons Provisions reported at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the Lumber trade, West Indies and coastwise, vessels were not in much request; rates were quoted about steady....For South America, some demand was noted for vessels for Flour, Lumber, and general cargo at about late figures.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Flour nominal. Wheat in fair demand and higher, but irregular; closing firm; No. 1 Spring, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 90½c., cash; 90⅜c., January; 91⅝c., February; No. 3 do., 84½c.@85c.; Rejected, 78½c. Corn in fair demand; higher; Old No. 2 Mixed, 78¼c., cash; New do., 66⅝c.@66¾c., cash; 67c. January; Rejected, 62⅜c. Oats in fair demand; firm; No. 2, 54c., cash; 53⅝c., January; Rejected, 47c.@47½c. Rye firm; in fair demand; No. 2, 97c.@98c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 25½, cash or January; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 14. Dressed Hogs quiet at $7 90@$8 40. Pork firm; in fair demand; sellers, $19, spot; $19 37½, February; $19 65@$19 70, March; Lard advanced; in fair demand at $13 10, cash; $13 45, February. Bulk-meats steady; unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the Board this afternoon, Wheat sold at 90⅜c.@90⅞c., January; 91⅞c.@92c., February; Corn, 79c. for Old, cash; 72⅜c., May; New, 66⅜c., January. Oats unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, 9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 41,600 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Barley, 3,900 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Corn, 10,800 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull and heavy; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn neglected; New High Mixed, on the track, 80c.; Old Western, 85c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; Two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 45@1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Rye nominal at 96c. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Flour in good demand for low grades. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06½@$1 07¼; No. 1 Spring, 92½c. Corn firmer; New, 69c.@70c. Oats steady at 57½c.@58c. Barley more active; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 20. Rye flat. Whisky at 98c. Pork quiet at $19 50. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Green Hams, 10¼c.; Pickled do., 10⅝c.; Shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 13c., cash; $1 ₱ tierce paid for the privilege of putting 1,000 tcs., half March, half April, at 13c. Live Hogs active; firmer; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Packing, $6 25@$6 80. Cattle quiet; unchanged; a good local demand. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,900 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c.; No. 2 do. 90½c.; January, 90⅝c.; February, 92c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 in store, 51c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed 66c. Rye in good demand and higher; No. 1 in store, 97c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 29, cash; $1 31, January; No. 3 Spring in store, $1 13. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, Mess, $18 87½@$19, cash; February, $19 40; March, $19 60; Prime Mess, $16 50; Extra Prime, $13 75@$14. Hams—Sweet Pickled firm at 10½c.@11c., according to quality and size. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Lard—Prime Kettle Rendered, 13½c.@13¾c.; Steam Rendered, 13c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; Amber Michigan, $1 10½; February, $1 13½. Corn advanced 1c.@2c., closing easier; High Mixed, cash and January, 72½c.; May, 78c.; Low Mixed and White, 71½c. Oats—Full prices asked but no demand; No. 2, 56c.; Michigan, 56½c.; White, 58½c. Clover-seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅜c.; Crude, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Clover-seed, 9c.@9¼c. for State. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 22@$1 22¼; White, $1 35@$1 40. Rye, $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c.; White, 82c. Oats dull; White, 66½c.@67c. Whisky, $1 01. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County, choice, 41c.@42c.; Western prime, 34c.@35c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@31c. Cheese unchanged and firm. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 30c.; Western, 29c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 13⅝c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 78c.@85c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@87c.; Mixed Western, unchanged. Oats unchanged and dull. Rye firmer at 98c.@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter dull; Tub, 31c.@33c.; Rolls, 30c.@32c. Petroleum excited and firmer, held at 5¼c.@5⅝c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn dull at 70c.@71c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye dull and declining at $1 09@$1 10. Barley firm and in fair demand; Fall, $1 45@$1 48. Butter steady and unchanged. Pork opened dull at $18 50; closed firmer at $18 75 bid, $19 asked. Lard strong at $13 for Steam, closing at $13 05@$13 12½; Kettle steady at $14. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; little done. Bacon dull and nominal. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 9c.; Hams, 10¼c.@10⅝c. Whisky firm at 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Flour dull; sales 700 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady at 92c. for High Mixed. Barley quiet at $1 49@$1 50. Peas dull; sales 6,000 bushels Canada, on private terms. Corn-meal, $38 for bolted; $37 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Corn dull and lower; Mixed, 95c.; White, 97c. Oats dull and lower at 76c. Pork dull; nominally $20. Molasses active and higher; inferior, 35c.; fair, 52c.@53c.; prime to choice, 54c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 39.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—At the Brokers' Board, to-night, Green Hams were offered at 20⅜c.; Pickled do., 10¾c., with 10½c. bid; 6½c. was bid for Pork, February; Lard was offered at 13¼c., December, with 13c. bid. Bacon Clear Sides were offered at 11½c., January; and Clear Rib Sides at 11⅛c., January.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 at $1 06. Corn steady; Shelled, 72c.@73c.; Ears, on the track, 68c. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; Legal Test, 10c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 54½c.@56½c. Hogs, $8 25@$8 40. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon, Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c. Bulk Meats unchanged. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Wheat dull; sales of one car No. 1 White Illinois at $1 38. Rye quiet. Oats dull but steady. Barley—Nothing done. Malt steady but quiet. Corn dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 80. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 40; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 40. Tar steady at $1 65.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, J.

Nos.
130—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
10—Lawton vs. Meyer.
26—Culkin vs. Kuhne.
39—N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co. vs. McCunn.
61—Wellerdick vs. Wellerdick.
79—Goward vs. Lacy.
106—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
119—McLaren vs. Overbaugh.
129—Clark vs. Burbank.
137—Rourke vs. Finnigan.
140—Wellerdick vs. Wellerdick.
148—Heinrerch vs. Bulkley.
149—Libby vs. Libby.
155—Whiting vs. Whiting.
157—Chauncey vs. Fairchild.
158—Smith vs. Avery.
186—Searle vs. Searle.
198—Loder vs. N. Y., M. & O. R. R. Co.
200—Benham vs. Harris.
1—Smith vs. Simpson.
12—Crowell vs. Guion.
27—Grisi vs. Phillips.
29—Pettigrew vs. City of Brooklyn.
38—Mears vs. Myers.
42—Friedman vs. Parry.
44—Couselle vs. Traders' Savings Bank.
47—Appleton vs. Bowles.
48—Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Close vs. Scanlon.
73—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Company.
75—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
76—Obrey vs. Gleason.

Nos.
77—Saunders vs. Williamson.
80—Arnott vs. B., N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.
81—O'Conner vs. Peck.
82—O'Conner vs. Murtaugh.
83—O'Conner vs. Cleland.
85—Congdon vs. Osborn.
86—Miller vs. Baumgan.
88—Isaacs vs. Seligman.
90—McKown vs. Green.
93—Townsend vs. Nebenzahl.
102—Hunt vs. Chapman.
112—The Mayor, &c., vs. Nat. B'way Bank.
120—Mason vs. Armstrong.
123—Wright vs. Lemon.
124—Donaldson vs. Aronson.
126—Matter of Columbia Ins. Co.
128—Devlin vs. Devlin.
131—Thurber vs. Frost.
132—Goldberg vs. Utley.
135—Kenny vs. Hinds.
136—Spooner vs. Aronson.
139—Munster vs. Seligman.
141—De Jonge vs. Aronson.
143—Mott vs. Van Amburgh.
145—Islee vs. Hampton.
151—Avery vs. Wilson.
169—Taylor vs. Roche.
170—Van Volkenburgh vs. McNiff.
174—Browning vs. James.
175—Same vs. Same.
181—Levinthal vs. Steven.
187—Munster vs. Seligman.
189—Thurber vs. Trainor.
191—Leonard vs. Carlton.
196—Daniel vs. Cohn.
Call No. 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co. et al.
22—Embury et al. vs. Sheldon.
16—Gapen vs. Crawford.
23—North Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
25—Greaves vs. Yonge.
Issues of Law and Fact.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B. of Fire U.
168—Castner vs. O'Donohue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.
176—Embury vs. Parkes.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witte.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
9—Boyd vs. De la Montague.

Nos.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hall et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Trussy vs. Kramer et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Leslie et al.
231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
287—Young vs. Gassenheimer.
1—Kirchers vs. Schloss et al.
14—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
17—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
1776—Martin vs. Associazoni Maritini De Lambuniciello.
630½—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carll.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
130—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.

Nos.
992—Schultz vs. Crane et al.
2662—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathway, &c.
2090—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
2720—Herman et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2722—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1953—Banney, Adm'x, &c., vs. Stewart.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Company.
4381—Lawrie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2169—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
4067—Connelly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4331—Toone et al. vs. The The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
3895—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
827—Varick vs. Lawson et al.
1797—Tim vs. Stevens.
1979—R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
1129—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
2686—Martin, Ex'r., &c., vs. Beekman, imp'd.
1977—Brown Cotton G. Co. vs. Lewis, et al.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
877—St. Nich. Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Bank.
4599—Lachenmayer vs. Cahue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
659—Mendelsohn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.
879—Manley vs. Levi.
851—Lenion vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
855—Brown vs. Lett.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.

Nos.
615—Beekman, Rec'r, vs. Reed et al.
813—American C. W. Co. vs. Kelso et al.
865—Clare vs. National City Bank.
881—Lewies et al. vs. Manhattan G. Co. et al.
883—Keegan vs. F. & N. S. R. R. Co.
885—Carrar vs. Int. Grain Co.
887—Simon vs. Lisaner et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cagney.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.

Nos.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
714—Codling vs. Ruszits.
972—Hasewell vs. Coursen.
172—Com. Ware-house Co. vs. Dibble et al.
176—Com. Ware-house Co. vs. Perkins et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
228—Hydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.

Nos.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
95—Cockroft vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
998—Altvalter vs. Kraft.
1017—Ferguson vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
753—Mohr vs. Hegeler.
901—Pettibone vs. Hart et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
124—Browne vs. Murphy.
1031—Wolfaugal vs. Lindenkreuz.
1033—Benton et al. vs. Christee et al.
1042—McIntyre vs. Bourett
1045—Marselis vs. North A. Bank.
1047—Edwards, &c., vs. Wood, Jr., impl'd.
1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.

Nos.
1050—Mowe vs. Decker.
1053—Kaufman vs. Mackle.
1055—Caples vs. Lorrigan.
1059—Jeckel vs. Emine.
1060—Kelly vs. Kavanagh.
1061—Rathbun vs. Waters, et al.
1062—Brady vs. Brett
1063—Oelman vs. Hoffelder.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
868—Jeremy vs. Springsteen.
1462—Ullman vs. McCrosker.
867—Gillies vs. Sparks.
222—Stevenson vs. Hinds et al.
223—Stevenson vs. Hinds, impleaded.
2237—May et al. vs. Ormsby et al.
1497—Lindenthal et al. vs. Cottlow et al.
1498—Same vs. Same.
2099—Kirkly vs. Moore et al.
59—Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.
421—Keller vs. Stern.
600—Carroll vs. Malone.
970—Bradley et al. vs. Schultheis.
832—Hallahan vs. Wenson.
1884—New-York Gas L. Co. vs. McKinley.
2659—Sheall vs. Steitz.
912—Brahe vs. Schwab.
921—Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al.
927—Thompson vs. Kerby, Jr.
1949—Munn vs. Beardsley.
1950—Same vs. Same.
1951—Same vs. Same.
1581—McVey vs. Wilber.

Nos.
1626—Werner vs. Frensch.
251—Drey vs. Brett.
2387—Howard et al. vs. Mars et al.
2171—Pollock et al. vs. Conover et al.
2192—Harens vs. Hoyt.
1317—Anderson vs. Murphy
1632—Miller vs. Lange.
1383—Williams vs. Kneeland.
1503—Kayser et al. vs. Schwab.
2114—Riemenschneider vs. McDonough.
2144—Wattles vs. Steimveg.
1058—Kelly vs. Kavanagh.
2152—Tomkins et al. vs. Frith et al.
2252—Krogsgaard vs. Lindahl, impleaded.
2244—Bauer vs. Rader.
2135—Brown vs. Reid.
2001—Titus vs. Alcerede et al.
1511—Miranda et al. vs. Berntich et al.
2189—Spiro vs. Gorrey.
2259—Fischer vs. Babcock.
2298—Marshall vs. Weeks.
2299—Marshall vs. Evers.
2338—Guillon vs. Bernhard.
2127—Nast vs. Doellner.
1417—Diossy vs. Griswold.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Coyle, robbery.
John Keating and Charles O'Niel, burglary.

John Smithson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Casserly vs. Manners; memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Peck vs. Hotchkiss; Karst vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; memorandums.

Beringer vs. Schaefer; motion granted by default.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. De Mott; motion denied.

Knapp vs. Barr; the defendant was not bound to answer the question.

By Judge Donohue.

Sheils vs. Sheils; motion denied.

Ochs vs. Cavanagh; referred to tax costs.

Lewis vs. Wadsworth, &c.; memorandum.

Krauch vs. Pfund; granted five per cent. allowance.

Howland vs. Hutchings, &c.; order granted.

By Judge Davis.

Tyng vs. Robinson; the damages stated at $10,000; allowance of $500 granted.

Wilson vs. Worrall; I think this motion should be denied with $10 costs; no bill of particulars has been demanded; the affidavit of defendant shown has all the particulars of the claim of plaintiff [illegible] by himself; the motion is made for delay; defendant may have ten days further time to answer on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Barker vs. Barker; report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Ellison vs. Sproull; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Fitzgerald vs. O'Grady; findings of fact, and conclusions of law settled and filed.

Smith vs. Reynolds et al.; the answer is not so clearly without merits as to be frivolous; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Witkowski vs. Brennan et al.; the defendant Comings interposed in defence different from that of defendant Brennan, under Haye vs. Robertson, (6 J. and S. 81,) defendant Comings should have his bill of costs taxed.

Logan vs. Logan; order of reference granted.

Lynch vs. Divers; I do not think the examination shows the indebtedness by the City.

Bradley vs. Mulrein; findings of fact, and conclusions of law settled and filed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Porter, executrix, vs. Parmly; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Daly.

Bangs vs. Manley; application denied.

COURT OF APPEAL.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were rendered:

Judgments affirmed with costs—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America vs. S. Judson Jones; Mary Haddow vs. Margaret Lundy, alias Margaret Haddow; William D. Perrine vs. Hiram G. Hotchkiss; J. Monroe Taylor vs. Wright Gillies; Fletcher M. Thrasher vs. Elvira Bentley; William M. Gambling vs. David L. Haight; The German Exchange Bank vs. Michael Groh; Same vs. Same; Thomas W. Irwin vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; David H. Hull vs. George L. Marvin; Mary Baulec, administratrix vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Abraham Dowdney vs. George W. McCollom.

Judgments affirmed—The People, &c., vs. Charles Dohring.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Ann Maria Colligan, Administratrix, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Helen M. Files vs. the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent on stipulation with costs—Egbert Cary vs. Jane White.

Judgment of General Term reversed and judgment for plaintiff on bond, with costs—The Home Insurance Company vs. William Watson.

Order of Supreme Court affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, on stipulation with costs—Ira Dunlap vs. Hannah L. Hawkins.

Appeal dismissed with costs on the ground that no judgment was entered—Moses J. Weeks vs. Frank Bowman.

Order reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—James C. Kann vs. The Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Motion denied with $10 costs—The Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 406.—*United States* vs. *Williamson.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The complainant was commissioned Captain of the Forty-second infantry, to rank from Jan. 22, 1867; he accepted the commission in April of that year, and served as Captain until by general orders in 1869 the infantry regiments were consolidated under the act of Congress for that purpose, when he was relieved from duty and ordered home to await further orders. Dec. 31, 1870, he was mustered out of the service, being paid less than full pay, (half pay,) as in leave of absence. This action was brought to recover the balance of his pay, the claim being that the Executive Department could not reduce the compensation of an officer fixed by law; that such a reduction can only be made by act of Congress. The Court of Claims, for the purpose of having the question decided here, gave judgment for the officer, and on appeal the Government insists that as claimant elected to be placed on waiting orders he cannot now claim but half pay. Case submitted on printed briefs.

John Goforth for Government; H. E. Paine for claimant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Proceedings in the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874:

MOTIONS.

Jackson vs. Andrews; motion that the remittitur be returned granted.

The Marine National Bank vs. The National City Bank; motion for reargument submitted.

Paine vs. McCarthy; motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

Graves vs. Wait; motion for reargument submitted.

Dutcher vs. The Ninth National Bank. On reading and filing the stipulation of the attorneys for both parties, and, on motion of S. W. Rosendale, of counsel for appellant, ordered that the judgment in this case follow the judgment in the case of Dutcher vs. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank, decided in this court during the present term.

Kamp vs. Kamp; motion for reargument submitted, appellant's papers to be forwarded.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Barry vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

Waverly Paper Mills vs. Bristol; submitted.

Proclamation made and the court takes a recess to Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875, 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A TEA SPECULATION—THE LAW IN RELATION TO BILLS OF LADING.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. *Union Railroad Transportation Company and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.*—Through drafts drawn on an English banking house, the plaintiff purchased in Japan 676 packages of tea, which were shipped to New-York by the Union Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the defendants in this suit. When the tea arrived in New-York, Thomas Rigney & Co. applied to have it delivered to them, but without presenting a bill of lading. The Union Railroad Transportation Company handed to Messrs. Rigney & Co. the bill of lading which they had, indorsing it to the effect that the latter were the proper persons to receive the tea. Rigney & Co. sold the tea for $17,307 70, and remitted the amount to the plaintiff by honoring drafts drawn by the bank on the same English banking-house on which were drawn the drafts with which the original purchase of the teas was made. The suit against the steam-ship company was dismissed on the ground that a clause in its charter exempted it from liability. On behalf of the other defendant it was urged that the proceeds of the tea having gone to the plaintiff in the case, in honor of his drafts, there should not be rendered a double judgment in its favor. This the court overruled, holding that for aught that appeared in the testimony produced in the case, the second drafts might have been drawn against other securities. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for the full value of the tea.

CONFEDERATE TOBACCO AND CURRENCY.

Hill Goudy vs. *Antoine Poullain.*—This suit was brought to recover $21,175, alleged to be the value of a quantity of tobacco consigned by plaintiff to defendant on commission and sold by the latter. The consignment was made during the Confederate war, the defendant being at the time a merchant in Augusta, Ga. The answer of defendant was that the tobacco was sold for Confederate currency, which at the time was depreciating every day it was held, and that when a subsequent settlement was made all that resulted from the transaction, according to the value of this depreciated currency, was then paid over to plaintiff. Judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

JOKING AND BEING IN EARNEST—A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Charles M. Cogswell vs. *James A. Walsh.*—Plaintiff sued the defendant to recover damages to the extent of $2,500 for false imprisonment. As appeared by the testimony thus far, the suit grew out of the following circumstances: In September, 1872, the plaintiff, in company with some friends, entered defendant's office. Plaintiff, in a joking way, asked defendant for a loan of fifty cents, to which defendant replied that he did not wish to be bothered, as he was then arranging his money to pay off his men. Plaintiff and his friends went away, and soon after defendant discovered a loss of an envelope containing $25. Suspecting plaintiff, he said, he followed him to Fulton Ferry and procured his arrest. Plaintiff was brought in custody to the Beekman Street Station-house, and there detained from Saturday night until Sunday morning, when he was discharged, no trace of his guilt having been discovered. He then brought the present suit. In the course of the trial yesterday, a motion was made on behalf of defendant to dismiss the suit on the ground that it should have been a suit for malicious prosecution instead of one for false imprisonment. Judge Loew said there were some recent decisions of the Court of Appeals which he would like to consult. He would, therefore, reserve his decision on the motion until this morning, in the meantime allowing the defendant to proceed with his testimony. The case is still on trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22—4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £115,000.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 7⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 7⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 20,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 8d. ₱ cental for Club California White; 8s. 8d.@9s. 3d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter. Peas, 43s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Corn, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 79s. ₱ tierce for New Mess. Bacon, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 22—3 P. M.—Tallow, 48s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet, demand fair; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; good ordinary, 12¾c. Receipts, 14,470 bales; gross, 15,643 bales; exports to France, 2,243 bales; to the continent, 2,035 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 220,564 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,287 bales; gross, 2,303 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,637 bales; coastwise, 1,502 bales; sales, 855 bales; stock, 84,051 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; good ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 4,016 bales; gross, 4,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,750 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 69,168 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet, good grades firm; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; good ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,673 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,448 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 22:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 17 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $25,000, to Charles Banga, plaintiff in the legal action. This property was at first knocked down to Thomas Gearty for $30,000, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale it was resold with the above result. The same auctioneers also sold under a similar court order, same referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 18.6 by 98.9, on East Fortieth street, south side, 206.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $32,500, to Charles R. Harvey, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, disposed of two two-and-one-half story brick buildings with plot 39.4 by 68 by irregular by 83, Nos. 242 and 244 Eighth avenue, east side, 59-6 feet north of Twenty-second street, for $34,100, the purchaser being John Wolf.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction the four-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 673 Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, at an upset price of $100,000, but failing to receive a bid over this sum the property was withdrawn.

The sale by Joseph McGuire of lots on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue, was adjourned for one month.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract for Messrs. Chickering & Son, a plot of three lots together, in size 75 by 100.5, West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 475 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $100,000. Purchaser, Jacob B. Tallman.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange as announced are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot, 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street; east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of twenty-four lots together, in size 300 by 206.6, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 88 feet east of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 200, on Fordham avenue, north-east corner of Eleventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, on West 40th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 17x98.9	$25,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on West 40th st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 18.6x98.9	32,500

By R. V. Harnett.

2 two and a half-story brick buildings and plot, Nos. 242 and 244 8th av., e. s., 59.6 ft. w. of 22d st., plot 39.4x68x irregular x83	$31,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Bond st., No. 24, n. s., 485.2 ft. w. of Bowery, 25.9x100; Great Jones st., s. s., 473.2 ft. w. of Bowery, 25.9x100; rear on Great Jones st.; on Bond st. being house with stable on; Charles R. Butler, Trustee of J. P. Hale to Frederick Vilmar	40,000
14th st., s. s., Map No. 3, Greenwich, 25x103.3; V. C. King to C. S. Lozier	20,000
Riverside Boulevard, e. s., 76.2 ft. n. of 94th st., 50.4x98.5; 94th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x72.4x75x74.7; Henry A. Mott and John Chetwood, Executors of Valentine Mott, and the same and James McQuade as Referee, to Thaddeus P. Mott	25,350
Norfolk st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100, foreclosure; William S. Kelley, Referee, to Kaspar Karg	9,775
27th st., n. s., 317.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.8x98.7; 27th st., n. s., 292.2 ft. w. of 7th av., 0.6x98.9; G. W. Da Cunha to L. French	32,000
31st st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; N. Burchill to G. Burchill	15,500
9th st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 3d av., 22x100.4; W. C. Emmett to T. Hodgins	nom.
Same property, William H. Waring, Referee, to Thomas Hodgins	3,100
94th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th or West End av., 25x71.8; Henry A. Mott, John Chetwood, and James McQuade, Executors, Referees, &c., to Thaddeus P. Mott	2,750
94th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th or West End av., 25x71; same to same	2,750
94th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th or West End av., 25x70.4; same to same	2,750
94th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th or West End av., 25x69.7; same to same	2,750
94th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th or West End av., 25x68.11	2,750
126th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x99.11; C. Merritt to G. A. Williams	8,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 275 ft. of e. 3d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to Clara Marian Rowe	275
Post av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 100x150; Edwin W. Houghton to Carl F. W. G. Upmann	7,000
Railroad av., e. s., lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, Carpenter's map of Morrisania, 105.8x167.2; Jacob W. Feeter to George W. Ditchett	1,000
12th av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 94th st., 30.5x100 to exterior bulkhead line; Henry A. Mott, John Chetwood and James McQuade, Executors, Referees, &c., to Thaddeus P. Mott	1,500

LEASE RECORDED.

West 10th st., No. 258, 3 years, per year	$1,050

A SEND-OFF FOR A NEW BISHOP.

The Mobile *Register* gets enthusiastic thus: "Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, of Virginia, recently of Baltimore, has been elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to succeed Bishop Cummins, deposed. Ah! Tom, my boy, do you remember the 'Dedils' of the University of Virginia? What jolly times those were! Now you're a Bishop! Harry Toulman is a Judge. Otey is out West dealing faro. Not long ago we picked up Patterson on the streets dead drunk and forwarded him to Mississippi. Arnell, of Tennessee, turned Radical, went to Congress, and died. Warmoth made Kennard a Supreme Court Judge of Louisiana. Thompson was killed leading an Arkansas regiment at Shiloh. All the rest of us who are not dead or forgotten are struggling to keep our noses above water. You alone are Bishop, my dear Tom! From the newspaper offices of the Gulf, from the faro banks of the West, from judicial seats, from the studies of professors, and the pulpit of the ecclesiastics, we take off our hats and cheer for the new Kentucky Bishop as the best-souled fellow, brightest intellect, truest friend, and purest spirit old Virginia ever gave birth to."

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.

The Atlantic express, due at Albany at 1:15 o'clock, Sunday morning, experienced a narrow escape from being thrown off the track, and possibly maiming or killing a large number of passengers. The circumstances of the affair, says the Albany *Journal*, are that while the train was approaching the Centre, about eight miles from Albany, at a high rate of speed, the engineer noticed a light swinging on the track about a mile ahead. He immediately "slowed" up, and on arriving at the point found a man swinging a lantern, dissimilar to those used by railroad men. At the same time the engine struck against several ties that had been placed on the track, and shoved them one side. The engineer, calling out to the man, asked him why he did not remove the ties. The man replied, "I didn't have time," and started on a run for the woods, and succeeded in making good his escape. The obstruction being removed, the train came on to this city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence near the City for stores near Maiden lane and Water st.; house has all the improvements of City houses, spacious grounds, lawn, stables, &c. MARTIN DUNN, No. 212 Broadway.

FIFTH AV.—NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FRIDAY, 18TH INST., BY A LADY ON her way from Yonkers to Cooper Institute, six SKETCHES, on Bristol board, valuable only to the owner. The finder by returning them to WILLIAM O'BRIEN & BROTHER, No. 83 3d av., will receive her grateful thanks and be suitably rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter session begins Jan. 2. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Fitch, William Y. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and, further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts will be had at the same time and place under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act and its amendments.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HERRMANN and MORRIS HERRMANN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Herrmann and Morris Herrmann, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1874, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. VANDEWATER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL M. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of OLIVER L. GARDNER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
d9-1aw3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FITCH, LAURA L.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York, ROSA E. RAINSFORD, plaintiff, against LAURA L. FITCH, George S. Fitch, George R. Fitch, Clarence D. Jones, Jedediah Heberd, Henry H. Underhill, sole executor of the last will and testament of Joshua L. Underhill, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 25, 1874.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1874.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d16-1aw6wW* No. 58 Wall st., New-York.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elizabeth Hay, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and proof of service of summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are now resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action; on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deys, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of this action, unless said defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two newspapers, to wit, in the New-York *Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.
WM. WALSH, Clerk.
CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attornies.
n25-1aw6wW

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN A. VANDERVEER and JOHN Z. LOTT as Executors of the last will and testament of John J. Vanderveer, deceased, against GEORGE A. PELLITT, and Margaret, his wife; Alfred L. Pellitt, and Eliza, his wife; Clarissa Green, sometimes called Clarissa Pellitt; John Fay.—To each of the defendants named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
d23-1aw6wW* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
d23-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE. Ranging in price from $350 to $700.

Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.

WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS New and Second-hand, *of* First-Class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during these Hard Times *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *to sell* Waters' New Scale Pianos, *and* Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements *to the* Trade. *A large* discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, *&c.*

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A STEINWAY GRAND SECOND-HAND PIANO for sale; $20 cash, and $20 monthly until paid; or to hire at $10 per month. Other first-class new pianos on easy monthly payments, or to let, and rent money applied if purchased.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF PIANOS, half price, by order of administrator, G. Barmore's estate, fully warranted, with all the latest improvements; second-hand pianos cheap.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) super or square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 28th st.

AN EXCELLENT "WEBER" PIANO, OF Fine tone, overstrung, and but little used, for sale cheap, for cash. Can be seen at No. 137 East 44th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES

AND

DIAMONDS.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-DAY,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty st., one of the largest and most valuable consignments of Superb Watches and Diamonds ever offered at public sale, viz.: Ladies' and Gents' gold Watches, comprising all the most renowned makes, and consisting of all the latest and most artistic styles in both key and pendant winders, as well as the finest assortment of horse-timing Watches ever exhibited in this city; also, a large lot of Diamond Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings, Studs and Crosses, all of which were expressly made and imported for one of the finest jewelry establishments in the country, and which will be sold without regard to cost, by order of the consignees. The above are now on exhibition.

MESSRS. JOHN C. THOM & CO.'S

COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

Comprising

CHOICE EXAMPLES OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,

at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 5th av.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

Dec. 29 and 30, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND EAST 53D ST. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIFTH AV.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 673 5th av., north-east corner of East 53d st.; house is 25.5x65 feet, built by the owner for his own use, is first-class, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession given on delivery of the deed; lot 25.5x100 feet.

Permits and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY AND FINE GOLD WATCHES AT AUCTION.

BURDETT & DENNIS, will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 29 Burling Slip, a large and well-selected assortment of ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY and an invoice of VERY FINE GOLD WATCHES. DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTern Railroad Company will sell

30,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY-STABLE.—JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell at auction, at the livery-stable Nos. 127 and 129 East 53d st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the contents of said stable consisting of carriages, phaetons, wagons, sleighs, harness, horses, &c.; also, lease of premises. By order of J. F. Gray, Attorney.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedsteads, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874.
o7-1aw6mW* CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
jy22-1aw6mW* ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874.
s2-1aw6mW* JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 28, 1874, for furnishing two steam pumps. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	WM. C. ARTHUR,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	HENRY SCHUBART,
DAVID STEWART,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID J. ELY,	WM. BRYCE,
E. A. HAYT,	WM. L. ANDREWS,
WM. A. HADDEN,	JOHN E. DE WITT,
DEMAS BARNES,	BENJ. F. WEBB,
CHARLES MALI,	CHARLES W. SWIFT,
RICH'D W. HURLBUT,	L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR.,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,	THOMAS GARDINER,
A. A. LOW,	J. HENRY LANE,
HENRY IVISON,	JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ELISHA BROOKS,	EDWARD B. BARTLETT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. CASWELL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, THOMAS C. DOREMUS, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
JAMES YERERANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874. }

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE NEXT annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Temple of Music, in the City of New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 14, 1875.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 16, 1874.
WM. D. BISHOP, President.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.—The annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 157 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, }
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF }
NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & Co., }
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874. }

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.

Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874. }

THE REGULAR, SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERERANCE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th av.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, L. W. FILKINS,
President. Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6
JAVA	WED., Dec. 30	ALGERIA	WED., Jan. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland	Dec. 28	Switzerland	Jan. 9
Nederland	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland	Jan. 22	Switzerland	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE	Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX	Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF —	Saturday, — at —

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ERIN	Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY	Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN	Saturday, Jan. 9, —
—	Saturday, Jan 16, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 29.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 12.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship N[illegible], Capt. [illegible], on SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY Dec. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26 from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE	Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL	Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.	
ANDES	Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.	
ATLAS	Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.	
ETNA	Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.	

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA	Thursday, Dec. 24
CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)	Thursday, Jan. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.